Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

January 14, 1957

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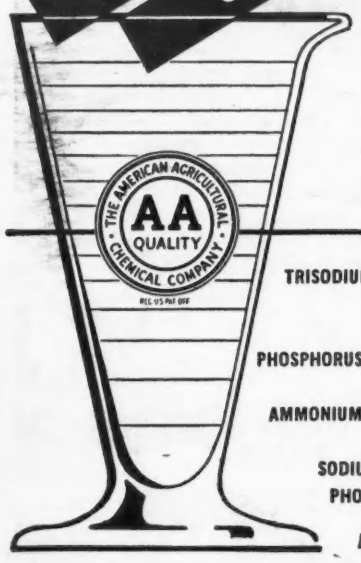

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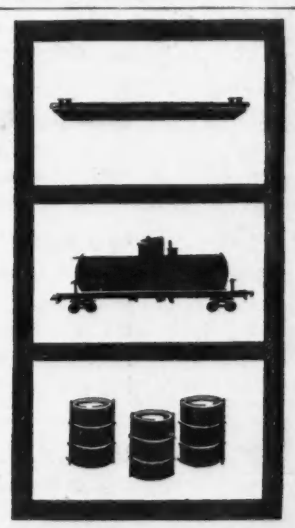

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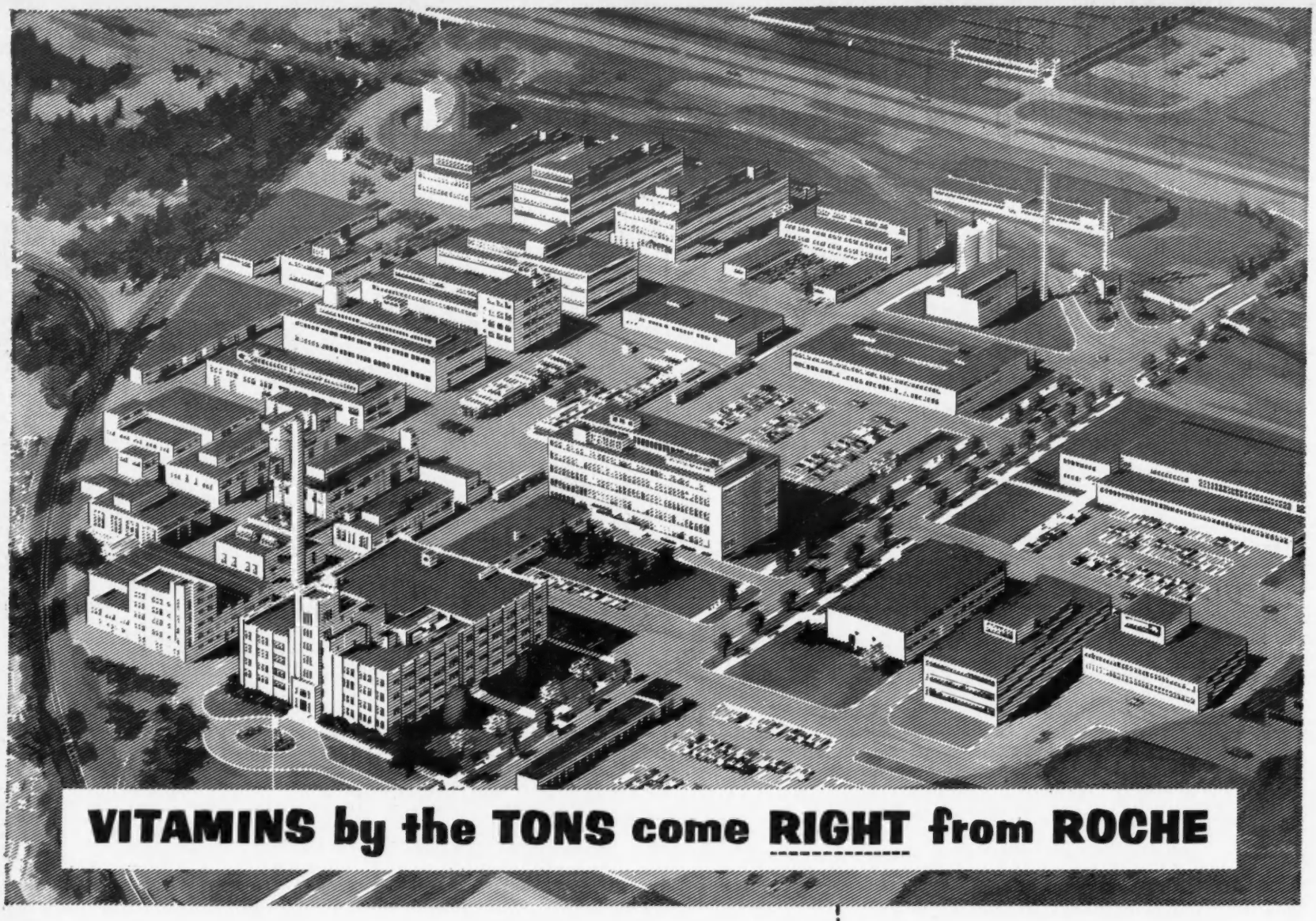

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Wonderland. A trip around Roche Park is like a visit to fantasy land. The chemical manufacturing area is characterized by giant vats, 4-story distillation columns, myriads of piping, a model "tank farm" for solvent storage. Some of the buildings pictured are centers for chemical research, pharmacological and medical research, toxicology, applied nutrition, pharmaceutical manufacture and administration.

Experience. In the fields of medicine and nutrition the trade mark 'Roche' symbolizes tops in quality, experience and integrity. Some 2000 employees work here in this 104-acre area, much of which is still in woodland and gardens.

"By the Tons." The Roche Vitamin Division supplies large quantities, some in ton lots, of most of the important vitamins to other pharmaceutical manufacturers who convert them into dosage forms. In addition, it has become a headquarters for the pure vitamins required by the food industries—A for margarine, B_1, B_2, and Niacin for cereal enrichment, C for the standardization of fruit juices as well as an important antioxidant for use with cured meats, frozen fruits and beverages.

Leadership. Several vitamins were first synthesized by Roche scientists. Most recent of these has provided pure beta carotene for safe coloring of margarine, shortening, and other food products. The company is a leader in commercial scale application of these processes for the benefit of mankind.

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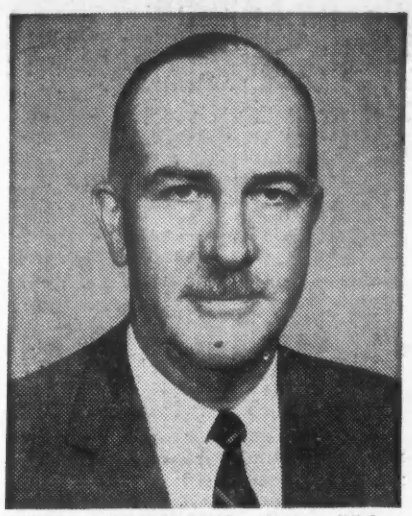

ALLIED VICE-PRESIDENT: Wesley Wickersham, appointed vice-president of the international division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and of its western hemisphere subsidiary, Allied Chemical International Corporation.

Formaldehyde Plant Being Built in Mexico

Celanese Mexicana, S. A., an affiliate of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has started construction of a new chemical plant near Mexico City for the manufacture of formaldehyde and the formulation of synthetic resins derived from that intermediate raw material.

The new plant, located twelve miles north of Mexico City at San Cristobal Ecatepec on the Mexico Laredo highway, will supply Mexico's needs for components used in the manufacture of plastics and the finishing of various textile products. The planned production of formaldehyde marks the entry of Celanese Mexicana into the chemical producing field, further expanding its already diversified textile and plastics operations.

Additional facilities will be constructed at San Cristobal Ecatepec to house certain Celanese Mexicana manufacturing and storage operations now located in Mexico City. These include units for the production of polyvinyl acetate emulsions and the production of polyester resins, as well as a chemical storage tank farm. The

—Continued on page 62

Alcohol-Butadiene Plant Sale Measure Introduced

Legislation for the sale of the government's alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky., without restriction on its use by private industry was introduced in the house last week by Rep. Carl Vinson, of Georgia.

Mr. Vinson, chairman of the armed services committee, which has legislative jurisdiction over any bills relating to the synthetic rubber industry, said that he plans to press for early action on the measure, but doubted whether much could be done on it until after the inauguration of the President January 21.

The plant, which has a net value of $6,629,000, is currently under lease to Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia. It has a rated capacity of 60,000 short tons of butadiene a year, using alcohol as the raw material, but is being operated at only

—Continued on page 40

Inland Alkaloid Bought

Inland Alkaloid Company, Tipton, Ind., has been purchased by R. F. Thompson, Dallas, Tex. The company name has been changed to Inland Alkaloid, Inc. The Tipton, Ind., plant is in full operation, making the same line of products.

Chemical Pricing Practices Are Seen Being Jeopardized By 'Good Faith' Legislation

The pricing practices of many chemical producers are seen threatened by the Patman-Kefauver legislation, which has been introduced in this session of congress, and which would limit the rights of sellers to plead good faith for setting up varying pricing schedules to meet competition. The legislation, which stands out prominently among the bills of chemical interest introduced in the new congress, has caused particular alarm because it would raise a question of legality over every single attempt of a seller of chemicals to lower his prices in order to meet those of a competitor.

What the Legislation Would Do

The measure would permit the setting up of discriminatory prices to meet competition, but not if the prices would lessen competition. Because many of the products of chemical manufacturers are sold directly to other manufacturers for use in further processing—which may continue through a number of stages before there is an end-product—a chemical manufacturer would face the almost impossible task of finding out whether a given sale would tend to lessen competition, it was pointed out.

The legislation will be the subject of extended hearings in the judiciary committees of both the senate and house before any action is taken. The bills carry the same numbers as in the last congress—S11 in the senate and HR 11 in the house.

Other bills concerning the chemical industry that have been introduced thus far follow, in alphabetical order according to their topics:

Additives—HR 366 by Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota, to prohibit new food additives which have not been adequately pre-tested to establish their safe use under the conditions of their intended use.

Advisory committees—HR 2144 by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, to establish standards for the organization and operation of government advisory groups.

Agricultural exports—HR 1905 by Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi, to increase the amount authorized and extend the agricultural trade development and assistance act of 1954 for two years.

Alcohol—HR 455 by Rep. Frank E. Smith of Mississippi, to set up a bonding system for tax-free use of distilled spirits in non-beverage products.

Alcohol—HR 1091 by Rep. Emanuel Cel-

—Continued on page 43

Monsanto, Emery Slate W. Va. Output for '58

Monsanto Chemical Company and Emery Industries, Inc., have planned a $4 million West Virginia plant for the manufacture of resinous chemicals from crude tall oils for full production by spring of 1958.

St. Regis Paper Company will be closely identified with the project as a supplier of crude tall oils obtained in the paper company's sulfate pulp mill operations.

The tall oils will be sent by barge to Nitro, W. Va., the site of the planned plant, from St. Regis mills in Florida. Operations of the plant will be handled by Monsanto.

D&O VICE-PRESIDENT: Hatton B. Rogers, director of the dry solubles division of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, who has been named a vice-president of the firm.

Sodium CMC Unit Projected by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co,, Wilmington, Del., plans to construct a new chemical plant at its Carney's Point works in New Jersey. The new unit will manufacture refined as well as technical grades of sodium CMC (sodium carboxymethylcellulose), a synthetic gum with many industrial uses. Construction will start immediately, with completion scheduled for early next year.

Since 1947 the Carney's Point works has been producing technical grades of sodium CMC, which have been used widely in the detergent, paper, textile, paint, oil well drilling, and other diverse industries.

The addition of refined grades to duPont's sodium CMC line will extend the range of industrial applications to include the food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries.

Fisons Lets Nitric Contract

Fisons, Ltd., Felixstowe, Suffolk, England, has awarded a contract to Chemical & Industrial International, Ltd., Nassau, Bahamas, for construction of a 250 ton per day nitric acid plant to be built at Stanford-le-Hope on the Thames estuary. The plant, a single unit high pressure facility, was designed by Chemical & Industrial Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, the parent firm, and is the second plant of this type furnished recently in Europe.

Metric System Adopted by Lilly In All Dealings

In what may well set the pattern for the drug and fine chemical industry, Eli Lilly & Co. has gone off the avoirdupois standard. To replace it, the Indianapolis, Ind., pharmaceutical firm has converted all its operations—external as well as internal—to the metric system of weights and measures.

While a number of other concerns have switched to the metric system for internal operations during recent years, Lilly is the first company to extend the standard to its requirements from outside suppliers.

During the past eighty years, Lilly has used five systems of weights and measures—metric, avoirdupois, apothecaries', a combination of avoirdupois and apothecaries' and decimal avoirdupois.

Buyers Spearhead Program

Spearheading this metric conversion program is Lilly's purchasing division, which has asked raw material suppliers to mark gross, tare and net weights on containers in metric units and has requested that prices be invoiced in metric.

Reporting on how the program is being received by the trade, here's what Robert G. Weigel, manager of the division's drug and chemical purchases department, has to say:

"It's too early to predict the exact degree of our success, but many suppliers have already indicated keen interest in this program and are cooperating by supplying fine and intermediate chemicals in metric packaging. One supplier is even racing to be the first in the industry to issue a metric price list."

Lilly has already received government permission to prepare narcotic reports in metric units. Speaking for the Bureau of Narcotics, G. W. Cunningham, acting Commissioner of Narcotics, wrote the firm:

". . . this office prefers the use of the metric system of weights and measures for narcotic returns and desires to shift all accounting to that basis as soon as the trade is prepared to make the change. . . ."

In making the switch-over, among the biggest jobs Lilly faced were the revision in metric units of 2,500 manufacturing formulas and the conversion of all inventory records on about 1,500 raw materials.

Lilly says that the long-term program of conversion has gone ahead on schedule

—Continued on page 38

Nat'l Cylinder Gas Slates Expansion at Six Locales

A program for construction of industrial gas production facilities or expansion of present facilities at six locations in Alabama, California, Illinois, Puerto Rico and Venezuela has been announced by National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago.

The expansion program will bring to seventy-eight the number of plants at which NCG produces one or more kinds of industrial gas, including one in Canada, another in Puerto Rico, three in Colombia and five in Venezuela.

A $3 million addition to NCG's liquid oxygen plant in Chicago will increase that plant's output by 150 percent. This plant, which also produces nitrogen and argon, was completed in March, 1955, at a cost of

—Continued on page 40

Methyl Parathion Due During Coming Season

Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has announced that it will have technical methyl parathion available for the coming growing season.

According to J. F. Kirk, vice-president in charge of sales, research results reported last month at the National Cotton Production Conference indicated that methyl parathion will be widely used during 1957 to control boll weevils in areas where resistance has developed to BHC and other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides. Methyl parathion is also particularly effective in controlling mites and aphids on cotton and other crops, Velsicol pointed out.

Small Business Aid Programs Appear in Congress

Two major programs for the aid of small business made their appearance in the opening week of the new congress—one sponsored by Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, chairman of the senate small business committee, and the other from the house small business committee.

The senate program was in the form of five bills introduced by the senator to afford tax relief to small corporations, proprietorships, and partnerships.

The house program was contained in a report filed by Chairman Wright Patman of Texas, containing twenty-one specific recommendations bearing the endorsement of only the Democratic members of the committee.

The major tax measure introduced by Sen. Sparkman would substitute graduated rates for the present normal and surtax rates applicable to corporate income. The bill would amount to a tax reduction for about 98 percent of all corporations, with the loss in revenue being made up from higher taxes on the big corporations.

The other four tax bills would:

- Extend the benefits of rapid depreciation to purchasers of used industrial equipment.
- Liberalize requirements on the payment of estate taxes.
- Entitle the proprietors of unincorporated businesses to the benefits of tax-exempt pension and profit-sharing plans.
- Grant an option to corporations to be taxed as partnerships, provided the corporations do not have more than ten stockholders, all of whom are active in the business.

The report of the house committee recommended similar changes in the tax law,

—Continued on page 67

Manganese to Be Produced Domestically by New Company

Formation of a new firm, U. S. Manganese Corporation, to produce manganese from domestic ores, and the receipt of a contract from the General Services Administration to pilot a process for such production have been announced by J. Carlton Ward, jr., president of Vitro Corporation of America, New York. Joining in the announcement were Philip H. Sellew, president of Sheer-Korman Associates, Inc., and Albert M. Garbade, president of Great Divide Mining & Milling Corporation, whose firms also have an interest in the new company. The GSA contract, extending nineteen months and totaling $270,541, was awarded to Vitro Laboratories Division, which will equip, operate and maintain the pilot plant in its West Orange, N. J., laboratory to develop the economic factors for full scale production, by the Sheer-Korman high intensity arc process, of metallurgical-grade managanese from rhodonite.

Rhodonite Is Described

Rhodonite is a highly refractory, manganese-rich ore which exists in large quantities in Colorado. Prior to the Sheer-Korman process, rhodonite had not been suitable for economic exploitation.

The new company, recently incorporated in Delaware, is owned 40 percent by Vitro; 40 percent by Sheer-Korman, which has supplied its processes and patents, and 20 percent by Great Divide, whose deposits will supply the rhodonite ore for production.

Officers of U.S. Manganese include: President, Frank B. Jewett, jr., of Vitro; vice-presidents, Mr. Garbade and Dr. Charles Sheer, and vice-presidents, William H. Denne, jr., of Vitro. Other directors include Mr. Ward, Dr. John R. Dunning, Dean of Engineering at Columbia University; Alvin A. Borgading, a Great Divide vice-president; and Mr. Sellew.

The Vitro pilot plant will open the door to recovery of millions of tons of manganese from plentiful, high-grade, domestic manganese silicate deposits which heretofore have not been amenable to the conventional processing methods.

PRODUCT MANAGER: William J. Urbowicz, appointed product manager for alicyclic chemicals by National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Ethylene Diamine Reduced by Carbide

A price reduction of 4 cents a pound for ethylene diamine has been announced by E. E. Fogle, vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. This brings the tankcar price for ethylene diamine down to 40 cents a pound.

"This lower price is made possible, in part, by production economies and process improvements that stem from doubling ethylene diamine production capacity at Texas City," Mr. Fogie said. The new ethylene diamine facilities, just put in operation, are designed to meet the growing use of this product for textile resins, fungicides, sequestering agents and polyamide resins.

The upswing in high fashion cottons has been accentuated by the use of reactive resin finishes based on ethylene diamine. These new finishes impart wrinkle re-

—Continued on page 67

Michigan Executive Retires

Alfred G. Raufer, director of sales for Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., for the past five years, has resigned as of February 1. Mr. Raufer will make his home in Clearwater, Fla.

Heyden, Newport Combine, Corporate Name Changed

Heyden Chemical Corporation and Newport Industries, Inc., have combined their assets and business. Heyden has acquired the assets of Newport and changed its name to Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation.

Simon Askin is president and chief executive officer of Heyden Newport, Armin A. Schlesinger has been elected chairman of the board and John P. Remensnyder, vice-chairman.

The Heyden board has been enlarged to include seven members designated by Newport in addition to the nine Heyden directors. The business of Newport will be continued under its present operating management as Newport Industries Company, a division of Heyden Newport.

E. F. Sisson will be president and S. J. Spitz, executive vice-president of the division. Both Mr. Sisson and Mr. Spitz have also been elected vice-presidents of Heyden Newport.

The Week's Price Changes

Metallic Sodium, Rock and Table Salt, Castor Pomace Rise. Titanium Tetrachloride, TCP, Ethylenediamine Lower.

Prices Advanced

Castor pomace, $10.50 per unit-ton (p. 41).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oil, clove, 40c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Lime, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Rose, Bulgarian, $27 per lb. (p. 56).
Sandalwood, $1.50 per lb. (p. 56).
Salt, rock, 1½c. per lb. (p. 36).
table, 1½c. per lb.
Sodium, metallic, tanks, 1c. per lb. (p. 36).
Monoglutamate, l.c.l., 3c. per lb. (p. 50).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tin, 1⅜c. per lb. (p. 36).
Salts, ½c. to 7½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., Arg., ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Copper cyanide, 3c. per lb. (p. 36).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 60).
Egg albumin, flake, 6c. per lb. (p. 46).
yolk, 2c. per lb.
Ethyl silicate, 40%, 5c. per lb. (p. 44).
Ethylenediamine, 4c. per lb. (p. 44).
Oil, castor, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $5.50 per ton (p. 60).
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 15c. per lb. (p. 48).
Potassium nitrate, gran., powd., 25c. per cwt. (p. 36).
Sodium monoglutamate, c.l., 5c. per lb. (p. 50).
Titanium tetrachloride, 19¾c. per lb. (p. 36).
Tricresyl phosphate, 2c. per lb. (p. 58).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 11, 1957	Jan. 4, 1957	Jan. 13, 1956
110.78	110.61	107.54

Styrene Monomer Off to Japan

What is believed to be the first bulk shipment of styrene monomer to Japan from the United States is due to arrive in Yokohama the end of January, according to officials at Dow Chemical International, Ltd., headquarters in Midland, Mich. Slated for "Styron" (Dow polystyrene) production at Asahi-Dow, Ltd., a Japanese firm producing saran filaments and shortly to begin polystyrene production at a new plant, the bulk shipment of monomer consists of 1,500 long tons (3,360,000 pounds).

The shipment left from Dow Chemical Company's Texas division at Freeport, and will travel 10,000 miles to Yokohama. It is the longest bulk shipment of the product ever made from the Texas division.

At Asahi-Dow the styrene will be converted from its liquid form into the granular polymer form that is polystyrene.

Asahi-Dow is scheduled to produce its first polystyrene for marketing in the spring.

The loading operation in Texas took approximately four and a half hours. The monomer liquid was pumped from shore tanks into the ship's cargo tanks. The route of the ship is through the Panama Canal, to Honolulu for refueling and then to Yokohama.

Titanium Trichloride Made On Semi-Commercial Basis

Titanium trichloride, a chemical which has been previously obtainable only in small (ounce or gram) quantities for research purposes, is now being manufactured on a semi-commercial basis by Stauffer Chemical Company, New York.

Although the company does not categorize its capacity or output of the new product as "commercial," it does acknowledge that the chemical is now available in quantities ranging up to hundreds of pounds. The trichloride has attracted attention lately because of its potential application as a catalyst for the manufacture of isotatic polymers such as polypropylene, polybutene and polystyrene.

HEADS ESSENTIAL OIL ASS'N: Pierre J. Coutin of Ph. Chaleyer, Inc., New York, who has been re-elected president of the Essential Oil Association.

Great Lakes Adds to Plant

Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, Filer City, Mich., a subsidiary of Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Co., has begun construction of an addition to its plant. Production will include a variety of organic and inorganic bromides.

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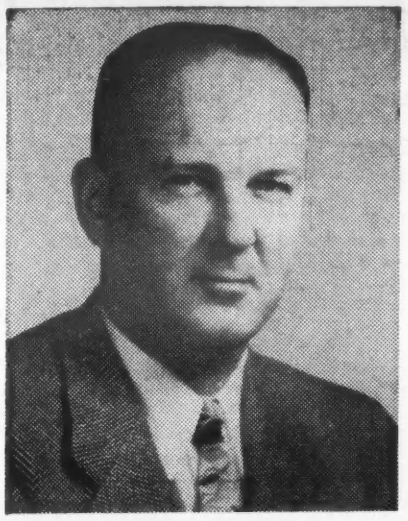


EXECUTIVE SHIFTS AT ORONITE: H. E. Bramston-Cook (left), stationed in New York as vice-president of Oronite Chemical Company, chemical subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, who has been elected a director of the firm. N. E. Hathaway (right), named general sales manager of the concern, with headquarters in San Francisco. J. R. Stitt, made Oronite coordinator of marketing to replace Mr. Hathaway. T. M. Welton, appointed eastern regional sales manager to succeed Mr. Stitt.

National Lead to Expand Facilities For Zirconium Items in Niagara Falls

The Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of National Lead Company's titanium alloy manufacturing division is to undergo a major expansion of its manufacturing facilities, Joseph A. Martino, president, has announced. The project is scheduled for completion by July 1. The expansion is necessary to satisfy increased demand for zirconium oxide and zirconium silicates, products used in the manufacture of wall tile, ceramic ware, porcelains and enamelled goods, glass polishing and refractories.

ATLAS MARKETING MANAGER: Bruce M. Bare, appointed marketing manager of its chemicals division by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

A new building for the expanded production will house equipment consisting of mills, pulverizers, mixers, dryers and tanks with necessary handling equipment. Four thousand additional kilowatts of 60 cycle power will be made available for the expansion.

Incorporated in 1906

The titanium alloy division was incorporated in 1906 in Niagara Falls and the original plant there was built in 1909. Its first product was ferro-carbon-titanium, an alloy used in the purifying and scavenging of steels.

Today, in addition to zirconium oxides and silicates, the division produces titanium and zirconium alloys for the steel industry, and chemicals for textile water repellants, deodorants and poison ivy ointments. Other products manufactured at the Niagara Falls plant are rutile titanium oxides used in welding rod coatings, zirconium silicate for use in foundry mold and core applications, zirconium oxychloride for pigment lakes and toners, and other zirconium compounds for lithographing inks and specialty paints.

This division also manufactures high temperature zircon and zirconia refractories, refractory cements and titanium carbide for cutting tools, and dielectric materials, such as barium titanate, used in radar, television and other electrical goods.

The titanium alloy division has produced zirconium metal since 1932 for cor-

—*Continued on page 67*

Ohio-Apex Joins FMC Organic Unit

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's Ohio-Apex Division has begun the new year as part of a new FMC group. The recently formed FMC organic chemicals division has assumed responsibility for Ohio-Apex products as well as for a variety of specialty organics formerly associated with FMC's Westvaco, Becco and Fairfield divisions.

Henry S. Winnicki is the president of the FMC organic chemicals division, and Bert S. Taylor is manager of the Ohio-Apex Division as well as vice-president of the FMC organic chemicals division. Ber-

—*Continued on page 62*

Pennsalt 'Isotron' Facility On Stream at Calvert City

Completion of a major plant addition at Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Calvert City, Ky., works has marked the introduction of "Isotrons"—the company's new line of aerosol propellents and refrigerant gases.

Pennsalt president William P. Drake announced that a second "Isotron" unit is under construction and scheduled for completion later this year.

Chemical Employment Drop Feared by Union Unless Recent Growth Rate Is Maintained

Unless the industry maintains its phenomenal growth rate of recent years, chemical employment will be on the decline in the future. That's the big worry of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union. The way OCAW's research and education department sees it, only the rapid rise in chemical productivity has made possible a greater total production. This, it adds, has been accomplished with a very small increase in the work force.

From 1949 through 1955, the union reports, chemical employment went up 13 percent. While conceding that this is indeed a gain, it regards this rise as "quite slow in comparison to the 65 percent increase in production during the same period."

Why the Growth Rate Is Slow

Chief reason for this slow rate of growth in chemical employment, OCAW thinks, "has been the sustained gains made in output per manhour." A study by the union reveals that productivity in the chemical industry increased 53 percent from 1949 through August of last year.

"This means," OCAW points out, "that the average chemical worker is turning out 53 percent more product in one hour of work than in 1949." And, the union goes on to emphasize, this productivity gain in chemicals has been more than 50 percent greater than in manufacturing as a whole.

According to the union study, the chemical industry is the fastest-growing one in the country. Its production rate as of late last year was 76 percent above the 1947-49 level. This compares to a rise of about 43 percent for all manufacturing in the same period.

Production value of chemical products is now around 10 percent of all US manufacturing output. OCAW estimates that since World War II $10 billion has been spent for new chemical plants.

The $24 billion in sales done by the chemical industry during 1956, the union says, represents an increase of 80 percent over 1949.

Wages in the chemical industry, it adds, are slightly above the average for all manufacturing—$2.06 an hour compared to $1.92 an hour in August, 1956.

Chemical wage gains since 1949 are also above those for all manufacturing. Chemical workers have received pay raises totaling 48 percent in the last eight years, as against increases amounting to 40 percent for all manufacturing.

Montecatini to Get Capital By Sale of Stock in Italy

Montecatini Societa Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chemica, of Italy, plans to increase its capital from $134,400,000 to $160 million by sale to stockholders and the public in Italy of 16 million shares of nominal value of $1.60 each.

In Italy, Montecatini stock is being offered by a group of banks headed by Mediobanca, and comprising Banca Commerciale, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma.

The group has agreed to purchase from Montecatini any shares not sold by the company to its present shareholders, and New York investment firms have a participation in this underwriting.

However, Mediobanca has agreed as a condition of the participation by the American underwriters that any shares purchased by the underwriters will be offered and sold solely in the Italian market and that no shares will be sold by or on behalf of the underwriters to purchasers in the United States or to dealers in Italy for sale or reoffering in the US.

IN DEVELOPMENT POST: Dr. U. T. Greene, director of the chemical and rubber division of Business and Defense Services Administration for the past six months, who has been named to the newly-created post of assistant director of commercial development by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Trimethyl Aluminum Is Being Made by USI

Trimethyl aluminum is being produced in pilot plant quantities by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation.

A highly flammable liquid which ignites spontaneously in air, trimethyl aluminum is being tested as a fuel and igniter for ram jet and turbo jet engines. It also has possible application as a polymerization catalyst, and as an intermediate for chemical synthesis, it was pointed out.

Also available from the pilot plant is methyl aluminum sesquichloride, a mixture of methyl aluminum dichloride (CH_3AlCl_2) and dimethyl aluminum chlor-

—*Continued on page 62*

Potassium Silicate Made In Two Grades by Cowles

Potassium silicate in two commercial grades is now being produced by Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, at its Skaneateles Falls, N. Y., plant.

The two grades are designated No. 28 and No. 40, the former having a silicon dioxide-potassium ratio of 2.5, and the latter, 2.1.

The 28 Baume silicate is currently

—*Continued on page 62*

Stauffer Absorbs Two Units Into Parent Firm

To simplify and strengthen its organizational structure, Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has integrated two former subsidiaries, Nyotex Chemicals, Inc., and New York-Ohio Chemical Corporation, into the parent corporation.

The former will be operated as Nyotex Chemicals Division of Stauffer Chemical Company, and the latter has become a part of the company's industrial chemicals division. Nyotex has its main facilities at Houston, Tex. New York-Ohio plants are located at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Elkton, Md., and Dominguez, Calif. Sales of all their products will be handled nationally by Stauffer's industrial chemicals division.

Pension Assets in Chemical Industry Hit $912 Million

Pension fund assets in the chemical industry have been estimated to total $912 million for 1954, according to an analysis by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

These pension assets are divided into corporative non-insured funds in the amount of $547 million and insured funds totalling $365 million.

The chemical industry, which represented about 5 percent of total manufacturing employment and 7 percent of all manufacturers' sales volume in 1954, accounted for an estimated 7.2 percent of the total pension fund assets of all manufacturing industries.

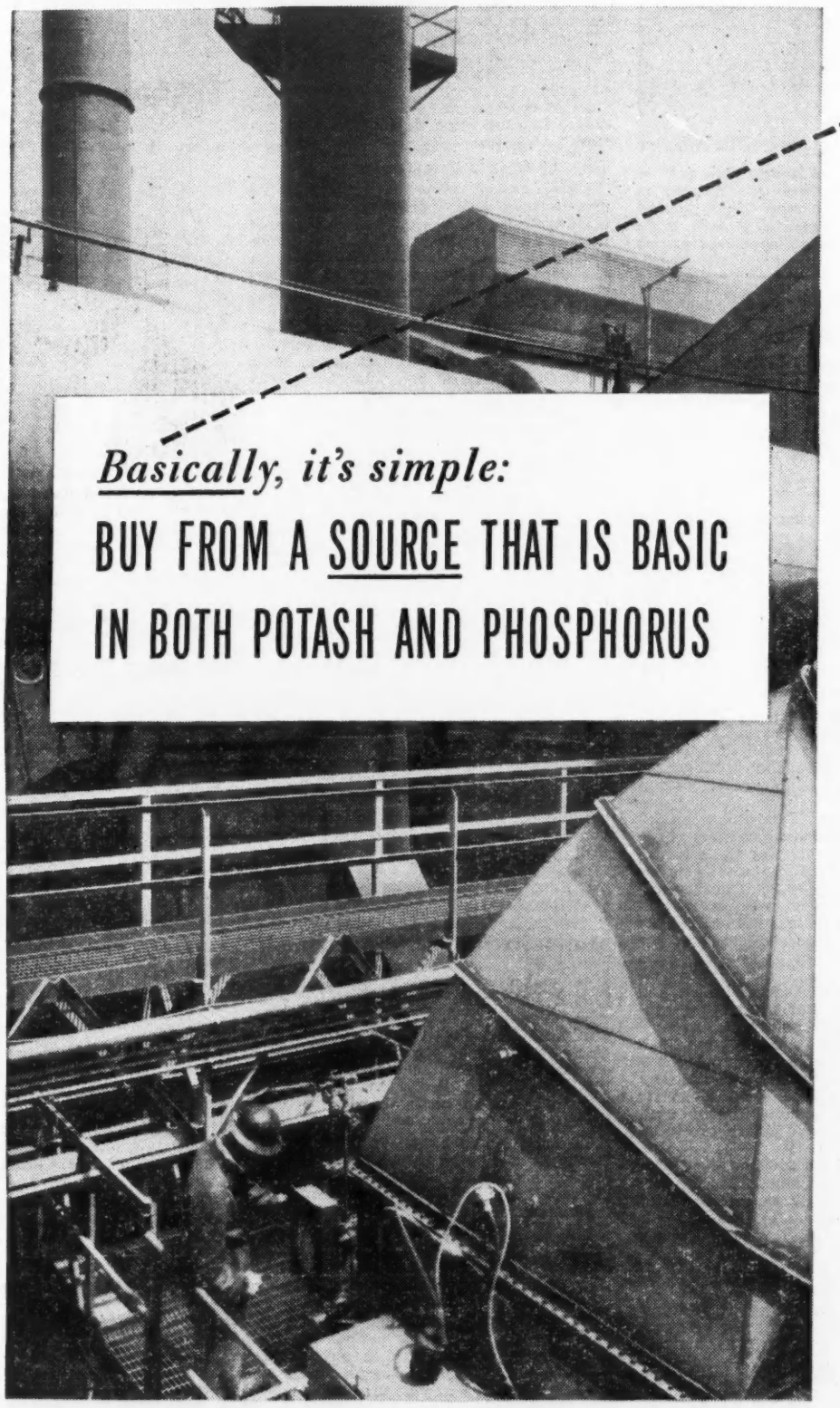
These chemical fund assets show a growth of 84 percent from 1951 to 1954, slightly above the 81 percent shown for all manufacturing industries combined.

Total fund assets per employee in 1954 amounted to $1,153 in the chemical industry, about 45 percent greater than the $794 per employee for all manufacturing. The chemical amount per employee represented a 74 percent gain over 1951 as compared with an 82 percent increase over the comparable period in the case of all manufacturing. The 1954 ratio of fund assets to sales volume in the chemical field (4.7 percent) was not materially different from the all-manufacturing ratio of 4.5.

The distribution of non-insured pension fund assets in the chemical industry showed the heaviest investment in government securities in 1954 (38 percent), and the second largest concentration in corporate bonds (35 percent). In contrast, the distribution of all-manufacturing assets showed 49 percent in corporate bonds and 20 percent in government securities. Stock investments from chemical non-insured funds represented 24 percent in 1954 as

—*Continued on page 38*

Dependable supplies of potassium phosphate?



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Association Meetings

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 16-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 22-25.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 11-13; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 18-19.

American Society of Perfumers, symposium on fragrance, Essex House, New York, March 20.

Antitrust Law Section of the New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Meeting Hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, January 24.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-25.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 24; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Buyers' Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter meeting, western division, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 24; eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 29.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, March 12-13.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, March 26-28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 7; annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 7-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Section of the New York Bar Association, annual meeting, Meeting Hall of Association of the City of New York, January 23.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

National Industrial Conference Board, fifth conference on atomic energy, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 14-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Pest Control Association, eastern pest control operators conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 23-25; Purdue pest control operators conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 28-February 1; southern pest control operators conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 28-30.

National Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13.

Nuclear Congress, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 11-15.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Salesmen's Association of American Chemical Industry, annual induction luncheon, Commodore hotel, January 24.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 14; annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 26-28.

Federal Business Legislation Practices Are Lashed by Mason In Speech Before SOCMA

New synthetic organic chemical products are in use today that were never heard of a dozen years ago, yet legal technics in federal regulation of trade are dated 1914. So Said Lowell B. Mason last week in a speech before the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association in New York. Firing a sweeping broadside at federal legislation as it applies to the chemical industry, Mr. Mason pointed out that if the industry runs afoul of Federal Trade Commission and Clayton acts today, "your attorney will thumb through statute books forty years old to find out just how the government will proceed against his client."

"What the government needs," he maintained, "is not more of what it already has, but cross fertilization with some of the new ideas in private industry."

Trade Practice Conferences Urged

To this end, Mr. Mason urged trade practice conferences as a continuous flow method for producing law observance. "These conferences call in whole industries at once," he said.

"By discussion around a conference table instead of fighting before a judge, government and business arrive at an understanding of the law."

In regard to the Robinson-Patman act, Mr. Mason said, "You know you have to live with it. You know pretty near everybody is either knowingly or unknowingly violating one or another of its technical provisions."

The synthetic organic chemical industry will have to pay more and more attention to the idiosyncrasies of the Robinson-Patman act as time goes on, he maintained.

Mr. Mason felt that the impact of the law will hit the organic more than the inorganic side of the chemical business in that inorganic chemicals tend to move in huge bulk consignments.

"Very rarely will you find mass producers of raw materials caught in the toils of the Robinson-Patman act," he pointed out.

However, he said, as organic chemical producers upgrade products, they are more apt to flow through divergent channels whose economic interests clash.

"Try as you may to equate the savings in cost, the advantages of production above the break-even point, the value of prestige promotion or any real or fanciful gain you may think is yours," he concluded, "if you are going to compensate for these things over and above what you give everybody else you are in for trouble.

"To men who believe in keeping alive the American tradition of the right to compensate for what they get, this is anathema."

HEADS SALES ASSOCIATION: G. J. Esselen, 3rd, of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, who has been elected as the first president of the Chemical Sales Association of Pittsburgh.

Purchasing Agents' Meeting Theme To Be 'The Forward Look in Buying'

The chemical and allied product buyers' group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has selected "The Forward Look in Chemical Buying" as the theme for its fifth annual mid-winter meetings, to be held in the Congress hotel, Chicago, January 24, and the Commodore hotel, New York, January 29. "The Economic Outlook for 1957 and the Long Term" will be the title of the opening address in both cities. It will be given in Chicago by Dr. Edgar Gunther, director of market research for *Fortune* magazine and in New York by A. H. Johnson, vice-president and director of research for J. Walter Thompson Company.

BATTELLE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR: Dr. B. D. Thomas, who has succeeded Dr. Clyde Williams as director of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Panel on Automation Slated

In Chicago, a panel on "Automatic in Chemical Procurement" will have as its participants A. J. Frankel, purchasing agent with Monsanto Chemical Company; D. R. Jarema, of International Business Machines Corporation; Frank Kros, of Remington, Rand Univac, and T. K. Torgerson, manager of systems and procedures for Merck & Co.

In New York, Mr. Kros and Mr. Torgerson will be on the same panel, along with W. H. Harrison, sr., purchasing engineer for Tennessee Eastman Company, a division of Eastman Kodak Company; and D. D. Schouler, jr., of IBM.

In both cities there will be talks on "Economies in Transportation of Chemicals," by J. S. Carlson, director of trans-

—*Continued on page 47*

SAACI Meets Jan. 24

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual induction luncheon January 24 at the Commodore hotel, New York. The meeting will be featured by the installation of SAACI officers for 1957. An a la carte bar will open at noon and luncheon will follow at 1 p.m.

ADMA Trademark Group To Hold Washington Parley

The patent and trademark committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold a one-day meeting January 18 at the Woodner hotel, Washington, D. C.

Among the subjects slated for consideration are a study of patent policy of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with particular reference to the matter of ownership of any discoveries that may come from the program of screening drugs for cancer cures.

Another topic to receive attention is the matter of utility in the granting of drug patents. Ever since the patent office granted patents to several alleged cancer cures, it has been quite strict in demanding absolute proof of utility of a drug before issuing it a patent.

A third subject to be discussed will be the matter of offshore purchase of drugs by the International Cooperation Administration in the mutual security program.

Drug manufacturers have complained that on occasion the ICA has purchased drugs of foreign origin which are manufactured in violation of the rights of American patent holders.

Paint Industry Dip Is Noticed in the UK

The paint industry is beginning to show signs of slowing up in the United Kingdom, according to a report here from the Business and Defense Services Administration.

While the past year started off well in the UK, increased costs for overhead and raw materials, along with keen competition from abroad, have led to the expectation of lower 1956 profit margins, BDSA explains.

The fall in profits will be offset to some extent, it is stated, by increased exports, greater attention to lowering manufacturing and distribution costs, and adoption of more modern plant methods. (Exports were up 12.6 percent in the first nine months of 1956 compared with the same period of 1955.)

Although profits in the paint industry are generally considered to be liberal, this is attributed partly to overseas earnings and to profits on goods other than paints.

According to paint company reports for financial periods ended March 31 and May

—*Continued on page 66*

N. J. Zinc Price Policy Covers Titanium Dioxide

New Jersey Zinc Company's pricing policy for titanium dioxide will be along the same lines as that of other material handled by the company, it was announced last week.

Orders for the material, a newly acquired line produced by New Jersey, will be given the price applicable at the time of acceptance despite any general price increase that may follow.

This is provided the shipment is made during the month the order is accepted or during the month following. This has been the policy on other materials handled by New Jersey Zinc.

Plastics Vigorous New Zealand Industry

New Zealand has a vigorous plastics industry, an analysis by Business and Defense Services Administration reveals. Within the limits of a comparatively small market (population about 2 million), the purchasing power of the people is relatively high and consumption of plastics materials has steadily increased.

Plastics materials used by the industry during the twelve months ended March 31, 1955, were valued at $2,933,398, consisting of $2,577,784 for molding materials and

—*Continued on page 67*

Petroleum Industry's Assets Up 174 Percent in Decade

The huge program of rehabilitation and expansion undertaken by the petroleum industry throughout the free world following World War II increased the industry's gross investment in fixed assets by 174 percent from $23 billion at the end of 1945 to $63 billion at the close of 1955.

During the same period the daily rate of petroleum consumption in the free world expanded from 7.1 million barrels in 1946 to 14.4 million barrels in 1955, or over 100 percent. A detailed analysis of this growth has been published in a study, "Investment Patterns in the World Petroleum Industry," by Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.

The report, prepared by Frederick G. Coqueron and Joseph E. Pogue of the bank's petroleum department, analyzes the industry's financial and operating data "three-dimensionally" in terms of time, area and departments of the business.

The information covering the financial aspects was based on a large sampling of accounting data collected from oil companies operating all over the world and represented about three-fourths of the entire industry.

Capital expenditures by the industry during the post war years, 1946-1955, amounted to $56 billion. According to the report, $38 billion, or about 68 percent,

—*Continued on page 58*

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LEAD NITRATE, Technical Crystal

$Pb(NO_3)_2$ — *N.* 331.226

Assay ($Pb(NO_3)_2$)	99.0 %
Insoluble Matter	0.010%
pH of 20% Solution at 25°C.	3.0-4.0
Substances not precipitated by H_2S (as SO_4)	0.30 %

Color—White

LEAD ACETATE, Technical Crystal Small Crystal Granular 4-20 Mesh Powder

$Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$ — F. W. 379.35

Assay ($Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$)	99.0-105.0%
Insoluble Matter	0.020 %
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C.	5.5-6-5
Substances not precipitated by H_2S (as SO_4)	0.20 %

Odor: Faint Acetic Acid
Colorless and free flowing

Crystal—Size:
3" and finer

Small Crystal—Mesh:
Max. 25% On U.S. No. 4 Sieve
Min. 75% On U.S. No. 40 Sieve
Max. 20% Thru U.S. No. 140 Sieve

Granular 4-20 Mesh:
Max. 15% On U.S. No. 4 Sieve
Max. 5% Thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve
Bulk (untapped): 50 Gm ⇔ 35-42 ml.

Powder—Mesh:
Max. 1% On U.S. No. 20 Sieve
Min. 85% Thru U.S. No. 40 Sieve
Bulk (untapped): 50 Gm ⇔ 39-56 ml.

LEAD DIOXIDE, Technical Powder

PbO_2 — F. W. 239.21

Assay (PbO_2)	90.0 %
Insoluble in HNO_3	0.20%
Mesh	Max. 1% on U.S. No. 325 Sieve

Color—Light Chocolate Shade

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 11 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ -
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaidol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ -
ton lots lb. .31½ -
smaller lots lb. .34½ -
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ -
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.3. - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ -
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms. c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb 1.17 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms. c.l. frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 -
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic coml or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial syn CP dms. dlvd 00 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech dms. c.l. dlvd 100 lbs.13 75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 —
USP cbys. inclusive dlvd. 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic USP special, makers, primary distrib., bbls. 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd (80 mesh) bbls 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald. shipt identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila. Midland, Mich Chicago and St Louis
Adipic, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb .32 —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .34¾ -
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic tech. dry, dms., works lb 1 74 1.77
USP dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 2.75
p-Aminosalicylic dms. 100 lbs or more. frt adjusted lb 3.70 —
Anthranilic 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Arsenous tech (see Arsenic, white)
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms. 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12 35 - —
5 kilo lots kilo.12 75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.13 00 - —
500-gram lots kilo 13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 2.65 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.184.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.208.75 -228.75
smaller lots, same basis, ton.213.75 -233.75
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.159.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.183.75 -203.75
smaller lots, same basis, ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
Boric, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.159.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.188.75 -208.75
smaller lots, same basis, ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Bruenners bbls lb 1.76 —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ -
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ -
Capric, dms lb 25 .27
Caprylic, dms lb. 25 .27
Cassella dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1 75
Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Chicago paste bbls. frt. alld lb 3.21 —
Chloroacetic mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb. 23½ - 25½
tech. flake 96-97% dms., frt. equald lb .20 .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 -
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 -
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415 -
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ -
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y., Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. .30 .30¼
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. 28 .28½
smaller lots lb. 29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. 25 - .27
tanks lb 23 - —
dbl dist., dms lb. 25 - .27
tanks lb 23 .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. 16¾ - .18¾
tanks lb. 14¾ -
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. 15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. 13¾ -
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. 70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50% 207° or above tanks, frt. equald. gal 1.10 - —
204° to tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
non-resin grade, not 2,0 or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt equald gal 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equal i gal. 1.09 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. 95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 80 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .82 - 84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. 65 .72
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 76 - —
c.l., same basis gal. 78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. 61 - —
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 .67
245° C to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib dms. 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. dms lb .90 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .34½ -
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 -
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric tech. bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Gallic NF VII bbls 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 -
smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma dry, grd bbls, frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste bbls frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots., wor lb. .25 - 1.16
non-ret. dms., c.l., works .15½ -
1-gm. lots, works lb .16 - —
l-Glutamic 99½% fib dms. 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrocentoric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾ -
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls, c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.19.25 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2 70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic, dms. works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70% non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle W Va., 100% basis lb .095 —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.25 —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —

Acacia—Acid, Itaconic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F	fahrenheit	pf	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb	pound	sec.	secondary
cps	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-dist.	dextro-laevo distilled	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
		nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w w	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% USP 85% cbys. lb. .85 .88
basis lb 2.45 - —
powd bbls., sam basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch bbls. frt alld. 100% basis. lb 1.00 - —
L, buls. works lb 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more works lb .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech. 22% bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 6 70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 11 85 -12 35
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 —
Lauric, 90% dms lb .36½ .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1970- —
w.w., dms lb. .2270- —
Maleic, cryst, powd, dms lb .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic NF dms, 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

Acid, molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb .26 - .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
2,Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Nicotinic USP dms., dlvd kilo 8.00 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.25 - —
t.c.l. works, E 100 lbs 6.55 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 7.85

Acid, nitric, 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white) dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls, c.l., works lb .16½- —
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib dms, 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.14 1.17
Palm dist., dms lb. .14¾ .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid p-Chlorobenzoic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid p-toluidine-m-sulfonic).
Peri, dry, frt. alld. lb 1.35 - —
paste, frt. alld. lb 1.30 - —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Acid, phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys. c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Propionic, syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split)
S., bbls, works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude fib dms, c.l., frt. alld lb .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld, on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech. fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .48 - —
powd. fib dms lb .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms, c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- 19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- 16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- 19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb .62 .75
Sulfanilic, tech, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18 60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22 35 - —
98% tanks, works ton 23 50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23 95 - —
CP, NF, consumers frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., cl., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb .07½- .08
Tallow dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .49½- —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
imported, bgs lb. .42 - .45
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.58
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, lots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 2.75 - —
dl-Alanine dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.63 - 1.65
flake lb. 1.59 - 1.61
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol, (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —

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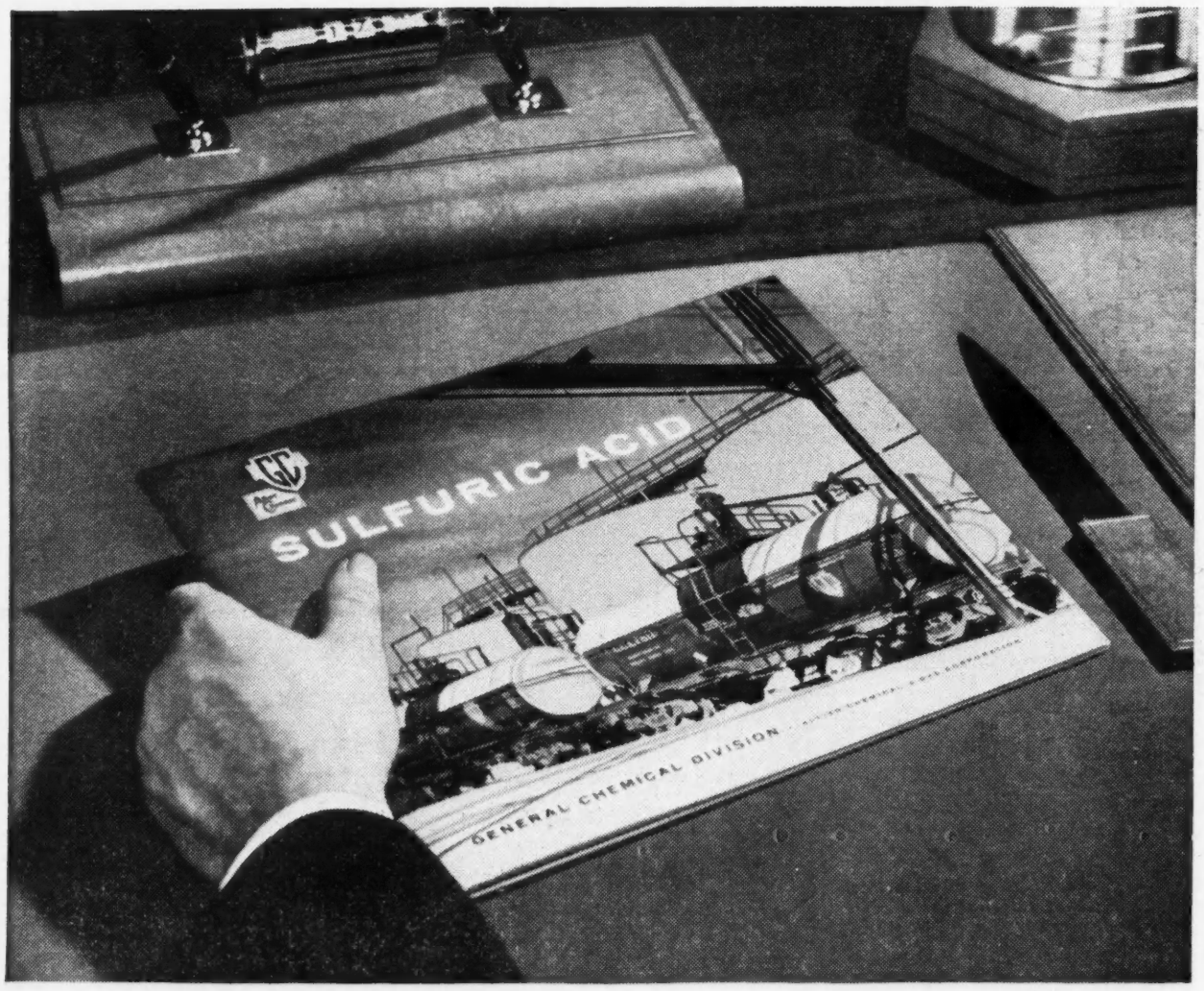

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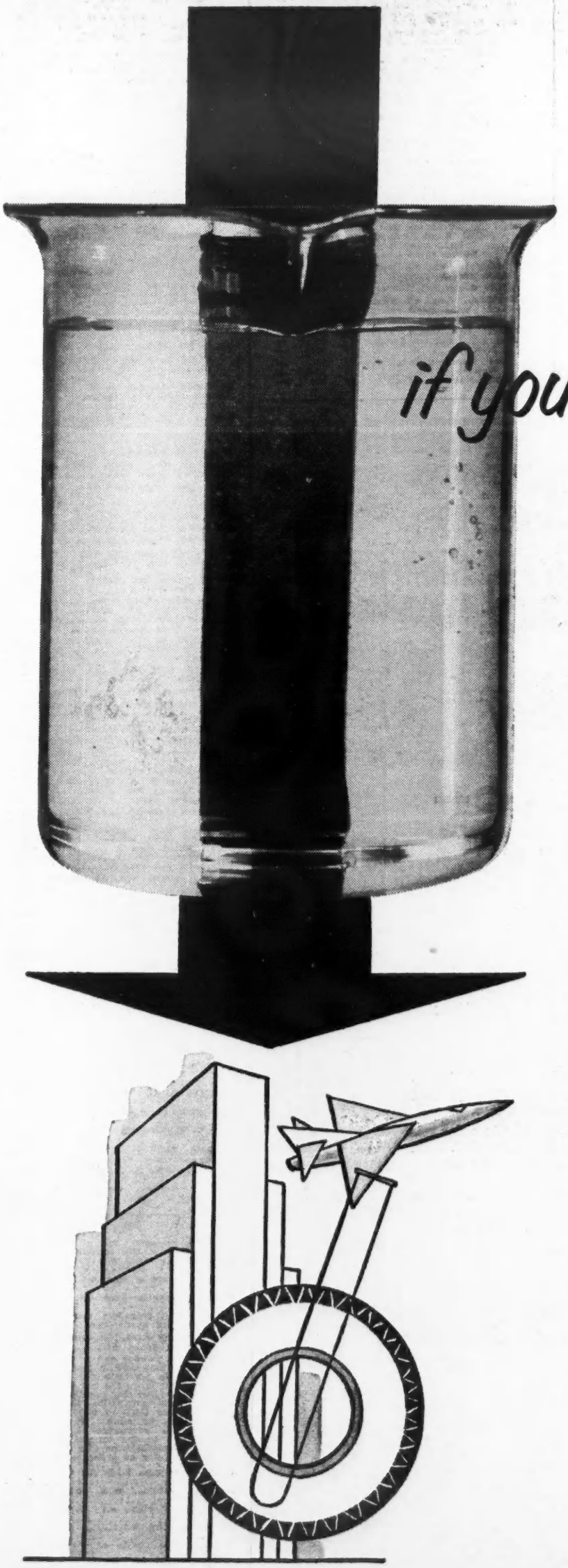

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QUALITY—Our Moundsville Aniline is water-white, clear and exceptionally pure. It exceeds A. C. S. specifications for C. P. Aniline.

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Alcohol, n-butyl, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —

Caprylˌ 85%, dms., c.l. and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —

Cetyl extra, 6b. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 65 .72
NF, 6b. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb 48 —

Cinnamic, bots lb 2.15 2.75

Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 21 —
perfume grade, bots lb 1.75 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).

Denat. CD-12, CD-13 CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
i.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- 77
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .48½ .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 66 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Alcohol, denat., SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 71 .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .69 .75
tanks, same basis gal. 48 —

SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .635 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 685 .745
tanks same basis gal. 475 —

SD23A, dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .655 —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 705 .763
tanks, same basis gal. 495 —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 71 .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —

SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .695 .755
tanks, same basis gal. 485 —

SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. 47 —

SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .665 —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .715 .775
tanks, same basis gal. .505 —

Alcohol, denat., SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .125 - —

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .145 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —

Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.58 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —

tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —

absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.68 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 21.73 - 21.79
tanks, same basis gal. 21.52 - —

2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —

Furfuryl cns., works lb. .29 —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
i.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —

Alcohol, hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .28 —
i.c.l., same basis lb .29 —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 —

Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —

Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .23½- —
i.c.l., dlvd E lb. 24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 21 —

Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —

95%, c.l. dlvd gal. .55 —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. 39 —

99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal .57 —
i.c.l. dlvd gal. .64 —
tanks, dlvd gal. 41 —

Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50

Methyl (see Methanol).

Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).

Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 3.25
tech (see Octanol, normal)

2-Phenylethyl, extra dms lb 1.14 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.10 1.60

n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 —
i.c.l or t.l f.o.b Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 —
t.o.b. Newark, N J lb. .40 —
tanks, dlvd E. of Denver lb. .365 —
dlvd W of Denver lb. .375 —

Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb .26½- —
i.c.i. dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .24 —

Wood (see Methanol)

Aldol, 95% dms. works lb .23 —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 —

Aldrin tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .80 - —
i.c.i. dlvd lb .85 - —

Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate)

Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Allethrin, 90% dms. frt alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln. 20% dms 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 1.00

Allspice (see Pimento)

Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb 1.45 1.50
Chloride dms. c.l., dlvd lb 17 —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 18 —
tanks dlvd lb 15 —

Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .50 —
powd., cs lb. .65 - —
Curacao kgs lb. .60 - —

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.35 - 3.75

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum ammonium gran. bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump dms. works 100 lbs 5.05 —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb 07¾ .08

Potassium gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 —
lump, dms. works 100 lbs 5.30 —
powd. dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 —

USP, burnt dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb. 07¾ .08

Potash-chrome dms. lb. .17 —

Alumina calcined bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
i.c.l., works lb. .048 - .0758

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —

Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —

cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - —

soln. 32°, cbys, c.l., works lb. .0445- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30

Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .194
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.

Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .12½- —

Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —

Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —

9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —

dried, USP XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —

tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).

Metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —

Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
standard grade dms lb. 48 - —

Powder, lining extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .78½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., lb. .33 - —

Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. lb. .38 - .43
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. lb. .38 - .43
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. lb. .38 - .43

Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —

beauty—and it is also true that the conquering army of Sherman has committed, upon city proper, no needless desolation. Never, willingness to work which we find in others, and when the opening spring brings with it the labor of the garden and field, all will find abundant... to cure, boring out the life of the tree sought only that of the worm. But n... perfect either in theory or practice, a... or calves'... ness was it...

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- Shell solvents are based on stable sources of basic raw materials, assuring dependability of supply.
- You can call on Shell's technical service staff to help you make your product a *better* product—at lower cost.

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Acetone · Methyl Ethyl Ketone · Methyl Isobutyl Ketone · Ethyl Amyl Ketone · Ethyl Alcohol · Neosol® · Isopropyl Alcohol · Hexylene Glycol · Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol · Diacetone Alcohol · Secondary Butyl Alcohol · Isopropyl Ether

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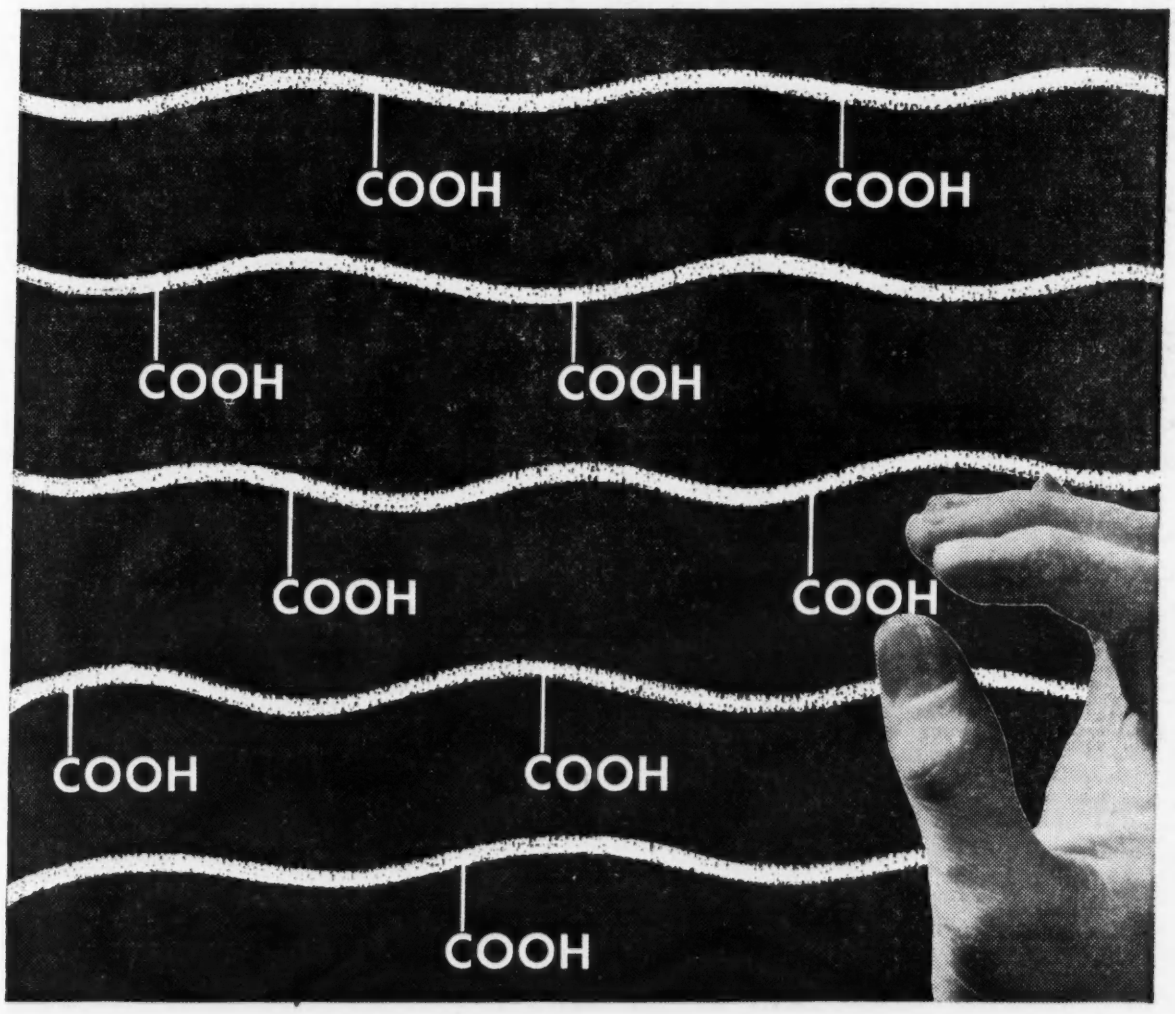
Aluminum sulfate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs. 3.95 4.50
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
USP, gran., dms., works lb .29 .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate heavy)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld lb 1.57 —
Aminoazotoluene base bbls., 100% basis lb 1.03 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .485 —
tanks, dlvd lb .45 —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l. frt alld lb .44 —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .45 —
tanks, frt alld lb .42 —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb 2.05 —
smaller lots lb 2.50 —
p-Aminophenol, dms, frt alld lb 1.15 —
Aminophylline USP 100-lb dms lb 3.55 —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works frt equald ton.82.50 —
aqueous tanks works, anhyd basis ton.83.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammoniac, sal gray bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
white (see Ammonium chloride tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Benzoate USP dms, kgs. 4,000-lb lots frt. alld lb .80 —
smaller lots frt. alld lb .83 1.08
Biborate gran. dms c.l. works ton.319.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 —
Bichromate dms works lb .42 .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide NF gran bbls lb. .43 —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump dms. lb. .16 - —
Chloride tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP gran. bbls., dms lb .17¼ —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb. .77 —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia accueous)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide NF dms. bots lb 4.26 4.38
Linoleate 80% dms. works lb. .50 .55
Nitrate dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt equald base price ton.64.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Persulfate kgs lb. .38 47½
Phosphate comi. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .10 —
dibasic, NF, V bbls, dms lb. .46 - —
tech bgs c.l works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .10 —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride dms. works lb 11¾ 13¼
Sulfamate, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. 18 - —
t.c.l. works lb. 22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
syn. bulk, c.l. f.o.b. works ton.32.00 -42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., chys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms. frt alld lb. 65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic bots lb.28.00 - —
dl. dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb 28.00 - —
dl dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 - —
dl dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech dms lb 1.10 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .80 - .90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .21½- —
Salt dms. c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb 1.95 - 2.70

o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .80 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine dms. works lb. .97 - —
Annatto, seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 .17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb .83 - —
smaller lots works lb .95 - —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls c.l., frt. alld lb .83 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .86 - —
electrical grade bbls. t.c.l., same basis lb .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal bulk c.l., mines lb .33 —
cs. c.l. mines lb 33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb .28½ —
Sulfide approx 65% bgs., dlvd lb .23 .28
Trichloride anhyd, solid, pails, c.l., works lb .41 —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½ .74½
USP, powd., dms lb. .74½ .75½
Antipyrine NF 200-lb bbls lb 3.50 —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP 25 oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Trioxide USP dms lb .48 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½

Asafetida cn lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos Canadian, crude,
6D c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF c.l (30 tons) mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
Asbestos c.l prices are in U S funds, t.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Asphalt gilsonite black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select 350° F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy gal. 09½- —
steam refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon refy ton 20.00 —
Aspirin (see Acid acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.55

B

Bacitracin bulk 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units 70 —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units 75 —
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark bgs lb .28 .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip bgs. c.l. works ton 100.00 —
smaller lots works ton 110.00 —
Chlorate kgs. works lb .32 .36
t.c.l. t.l.l. frt equald ton 285.00 —
Chloride anhyd bgs c.l works ton 165.00 —
t.c.l. works ton 175.00 —
NF, cryst., 100 lb dm lb. .22 - —
tech. cryst bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.50 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.00 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
t.c.l. t.t.l., frt equald ton 218.00 —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls, c.l., t.l. dlvd lb 16 - —
l.c.l. t.t.l. dlvd lb 17 - —
Oxide, grd dms. c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
Peroxide dms. frt equald lb 20 —
Stearate ctns., c.l., frt alld lb .39 —
l.c.l., same basis lb 40 .44



How to add carboxyl groups to polymers ...copolymerize with methacrylic acid

By copolymerizing methacrylic acid with such monomers as styrene, acrylonitrile, butadiene, acrylates, methacrylates, or butadiene-acrylonitrile, you can get polymers containing free carboxyl groups. Copolymers can be made having one or more of the following advantages:

- **Zinc oxide cure**
- **More stable latices**
- **Solubility in alkali**
- **Better oil resistance**
- **Improved adhesion**

Glacial methacrylic acid is readily available from full-scale commercial production. Write to Department SP for further information on this acid—just one of the many acrylic monomers manufactured by Rohm & Haas Company.

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representation in principal foreign countries

Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe). X-ray dms lb 15 .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85 00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 95 00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25 00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 25 00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis ton 49.00 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton 70.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk mines ton 6 75 10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb 35 .37
root, bls lb 45 50
Bentonite dom. 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton 14 00 —
imp. Italian, white, high gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 87 00 - —
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton 82.35 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton 85 35 - —
Benzal chloride, chys. works lb 44 - —
Benzaldehyde NF dms lb 74 1.05
tech. cbys., dms., t.l. lb 43 - —
smaller lots lb 44 —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane), tech., high gamma dms c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb 0075 008
t.c.l. works gamma unit-lb 009 0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd.,, gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
t.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb 009 —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 1.21 - —
Sulfate, tech. frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzocaine dms lb 3 48 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration tanks works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal .36 - —
Birmingham district gal .36 - —
Chicago district gal 36 - —
Cleveland district gal 36 - —
Geneva Utah gal 36 - —
Johnstown Pa. gal 36 - —
Lackawanna N Y. gal 36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal 36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal 36 - —
Middletown Ohio gal 36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal 36 - —
Philadelphia district gal 36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal 36 - —
Sparrows Point Md gal 36 - —
Syracuse N Y gal 36 - —
Terre Haute Ind gal 36 - —
Youngstown Ohio gal 36 - —
Petroleum, 2°, Houston gal .38 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole tech dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys, 1,000-lb lots or more, frt equald lb 18 - —
smaller lots frt equald lb 20 - —
Benzoyl chloride cbys dms c.l. works, frt equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 —
Peroxide, purit. fib dms. 50 to 1,000-lb lots works lb 98 1.08
Benzyl acetate f.f.c., cns. dms lb 60 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500 lb. dms.lb .62 - —
Chloride, tech., 13-gal cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .23 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 24 —
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb .21 —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms prices were ½c lower
Cinnamate, cns lb 3.60 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1 80 2 10
Isoeugenol, cns lb 9.95 —
Propionate, bots lb 1 35 1 65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1 75 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride)
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb 35 00 36 25
Hydrochloride, bots lb 35 00 36 25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10 00 —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4 65 —
Metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2 25 —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb 2 10 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4 47 5 05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4 37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib, dms lb 5 22 —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb 3 20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib dms. lb 3 15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms lb 5 37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2 65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3 50 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb 29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 30¾- —
Black, acetylene, imp. bgs. c.i. duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb 17 23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns. c.l., works lb 72 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. or whse. lb 78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l. works lb 12 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. or whse. lb 19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb 07 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb 074 - —
l.c.l. works lb 1225 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. t.c.l. whse lb 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk c.l. works lb 0750 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb 0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns. t.c.l. whse lb 0950 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb 045 - —
bgs., ctns., t.c.l. whse lb 065 - —

Black, charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l. works lb. .13¼ —
t.c.l. works lb. .13½ —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 45
Mineral, bgs., works lb .0160- 0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb 45 —
Black haw root bark, bls lb 63 .65
tree bark, bls lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 120 00 - —
N Y whse ton 155 00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 - .17
t.t.l. lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb 48 50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb bbls, dlvd., N of Tenn and N C. E of Miss R including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.25 - —
toner, litho, flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis lb. 1.28 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls, same basis lb 4.90 —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Dyes (see Dyes)
Iron, reg., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.80 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .90 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls, same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. 39½- .35
jobbing types, bbls, same basis lb 19 —
regular types, dry, bbls, same basis lb 22½ .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.55 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N C. S C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 3c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph 1 6c higher Pac. Coast. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 60.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.50 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y or Chi ton 137.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 74.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 71.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 125.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 130 25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 99.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.50 - —
Pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 114.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 53.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse pt. lb 18 .24
t.c.l. same basis lb 19 .26
Borneol, cns lb 2.50 4.1
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb .62 - —
t.t.l. works lb. 70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur)
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb .22½- —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
t.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ .12

Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks refy lb 15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l. works lb .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb .38¼- —
Ether, dms. c.l. works lb .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb .33¾ —
tanks, works lb .31 —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .43½ —
tanks, same basis lb .40 —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Methacrylate, dms. c.l. t.l. works, lb. .55 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate, dms., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Butylamine (see mono- di- and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
t.c.l. works lb .56 - —
tanks, works lb .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs. c.l. works, lb. .27½- —
t.c.l. lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb 6 75 7.00
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs, dlvd. lb 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
Citrated USP, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots works, gram .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted, lb 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb .09 - .09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more lb 92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30 00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l. works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs. c.l. works ton 32 50 - —
t.c.l. works ton 42 50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l. works ton 38 00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 48 00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 37 50 —
t.c.l. works ton 47 50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 -160.00
t.c.l., works ton 120.00 175 00
Chloride, cryst. purif., dms lb 27 —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton 29 00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton 12.35- —
pellets, bgs. c.l., works ton 35 40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 27.50 - —
t.c.l. works, frt. equald, ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. 67 69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis, dm. 30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.28 - —
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .36 .40
Mandelate, USP, dms. works lb. 2.10 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb 70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs 8.50 —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
t.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .43
Sulfate (see Gypsum).

Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms. kgs. lb. 3.50 - —
nat. USP, powd. cs. 100-lb lots. lb. .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 90
syn., tech., 1 bbls or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. 92 —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2 05
powd. bxs lb 2.25 2 30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4 05
powd. bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 5 25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17 —
Carbazole, 97% bbls, ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon)
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd, Metropolitan area ton 73.00 -110 00
cyls. same basis lb .08 09
solid, same basis lb .035 040
Disulfide, 55-gal drms, c.l. works, frt equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 08½ 09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd lb .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- .14½
tech. consumers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 3.20 —
"B" lb 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 3.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms. dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram, cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. 084 —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom. acid precip. standard, bgs 10,000 lb lots or more, shipt point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .22½- .23
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 —
dm lots same basis lb .25 —
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Corinje "A" lb. .20½- —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18 - —
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazil ton. 180.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.25 -30.00
syn. cns lb 9 00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd. ctns., bgs 100 lb lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs. dlvd E. lb 545 .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cerium chloride, dms. dlvd lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1 74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1 85 1 98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. 2b½- .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .30
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 75.00 -80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 108.00 —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 95.00 -98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l. same basis ton. 82.00 -88.00
40 lb. paper bags., c.l., same basis ton. 81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 57.00 - —
t.c.l. works, South ton 57 00 -67 00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 —
t.c.l., works, South ton. 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 38.00 —
t.l. works, South ton. 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½ —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10½ —

Chloral, tech. 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40 lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.00	—
500-lb lots	lb	1.03	—
100-lb lots or less	lb	1.05	—
Chloramine I NF bbls. works	lb	75	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural dms. c.l., frt alld	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	66	—
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	69	—
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
Rubber 5, 10, 20 cps. ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	56	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works,	lb	.65	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.10¼	—
l.c.l. Metropolitan area	lb	.11¾	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs		4.05	—
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs		4.25	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs		5.25	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs		7.25	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls	lb	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min 10,000 lbs or over, frt alld lb.		.75	—
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.63	—
p-Chloroaniline dms c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb	1.05	—
t.l.l., works	lb	1.20	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb	1.95	—
Chloroform tech. dms. c.l. divd. E	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms	lb.	.30	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, divd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
powd. divd E. 100% basis	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline powd. divd. E	lb	.80	—
o-Chlorophenol dms. c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin coml. bots	lb	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs. same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.25	1.35
Chloride fib dms. frt adjusted.	lb	1.25	1.35
Dihydrogen citrate fib. dms. frt. adjusted	lb	1.25	1.35
Chromium acetate soln. 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	—
cbys. works	lb.	11¼	—
Fluoride bbls. works	lb	51	.52
Green (see Green, chrome)			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)			
Trioxide NF, bots	lb	82	.89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)			
Cinchona bark NF red. broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.98	—
"0000," bgs., afloat	lb.	1.08	—
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.90	5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.85	3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	4.30	4.60
Civet, artif, bots	lb.	13.75	-15.00
nat., bots	oz.	8.50	-15.00
Clay, ball dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	long-ton.	42.00	-45.00
lump bulk Atl port	long-ton.	27.00	-30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. Georgia, works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l. Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	-36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	-35.00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock	net ton	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.42½	—
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.47	—
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium, vis. bgs., or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	.41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	.43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	.41
l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis	lb	41½	.43
purif., high vis (see Gum Cellulose).			
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	.57	—
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l. ex-whse	gal.	.30½	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.33½	—
tanks, ex works	gal.	.17	—
refd., resale, industrial, dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.30½	.35
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.33½	.39
tanks, works	gal.	.16½	.20½
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	1.85	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co. dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	2.62	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.75¾	—
liq., 6% Co., dms	lb.	.61	—
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.35	—
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¼	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	—
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.78	—
70-71% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.73	—
Cobalt, phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.69	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29¾	—
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.79	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb	1.32	—
Tallate 6% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	43¾	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	—
Cocilana bark, bls.	lb.	.25	—
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.68	.71
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz lots	oz.	10.25	—
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb	.20	.22
blue, bls	lb	.20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns	oz.	29.00	-35.50
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.35	—
seed, bgs	lb.	.60	—
Collodion, USP, dms	lb	.32½	—
flexible, dms	lb	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.55	—
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.15	.16
Condurango bark, bales	lb.	.26	—
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.85	—
Copper acetate, bbls, c.l., works	lb	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.54	—
Carbonate, 55% bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.35¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37¾	—
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.45¼	.45¾
cryst., dihydrate dms., works.	lb.	.30¾	.31¼
dried, dms., works	lb.	.39	.39½
cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4540	.4890
Copper cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.74½	—
1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.75½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.77½	—
Gluconate, dms	lb	3.15	3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.52½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	—
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.36	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works.	lb.	33¼	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cn., dms., works.	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½	.50½
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb lots	lb.	.64½	—
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works.	lb.	.62½	—
Oxychloride, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½	.63½
Quinolinolate fib dms	lb	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.31½	—
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works.	lb.	.2080	—
cryst. 99% bgs. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	13.90	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	14.90	-16.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.50	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	30.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	31.00	-34.00
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Copra Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f	ton.	162.50	—
Pacific ports, c.i.f	ton.	157.50	—
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb	.12	—
Roumanian bgs	lb	09	.09¼
Yugoslavian bgs	lb	08½	—
Corn sugar, tanners chipped paper bgs c.l. 60,000 lbs min	100 lbs	7.26	—
l.c.l	100 lbs	7.51	—
Syrup, 42° non-ret dms., c.l	100 lbs	7.34	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.49	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)			
Cortisone acetate NNR bulk gram		3.50	3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis	ton.	58.00	-58.50
Cramp bark NF bls	lb	.85	.90
Coumarin, NF cryst dms	lb	3.60	—
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)			
Creosote carbonate NF bots, cbys	lb	3.05	3.26
Coaltar crude tanks works frt adjusted	gal.	.24	—
soln., 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.226	—
refd. dms. c.l. works	gal	42	44
l.c.l. same basis	gal	53	55
tanks same basis	gal	33	35
Wood, beachwood, cbys., dms	lb	1.60	1.65
hardwood NF, bots, cbys	lb	1.30	1.35

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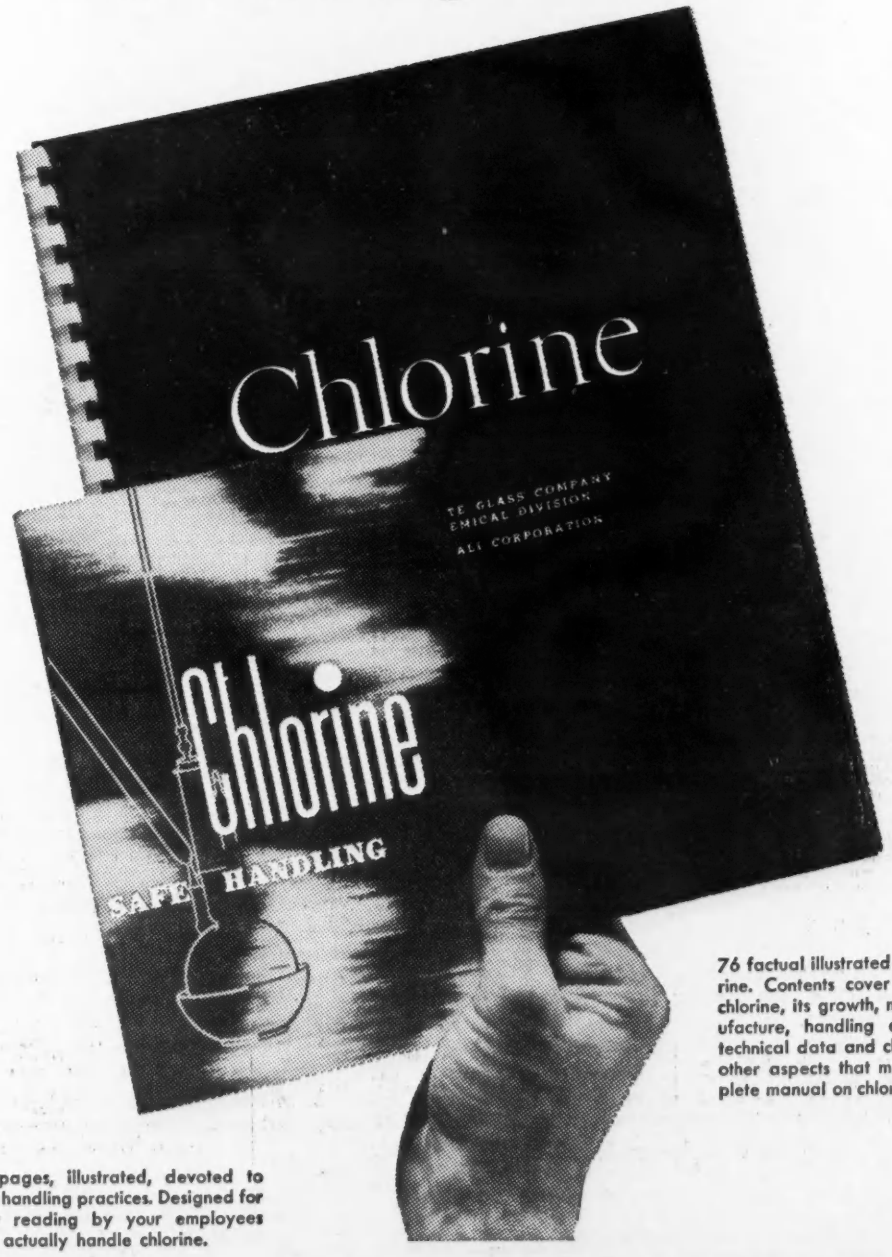

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Creosote, pinewood, dms., c.l., incl. lb. .0561- —
t.c.l. incl lb. 0634- —
N Y whse lb 0745- —
tanks, works lb 0460- —
Cresol tech 50% below 204° C., dry above 207° C. wide distillation range non ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb 1625- —
t.c.l. same basis lb 1675- —
tanks same basis lb 145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
t.c.l. same basis lb 1825- —
tanks same basis lb 160 - —
m-Cresol 95-98% dms. c.l. works. lb 60 —
t.c.l. works lb 61 - —
m-p-Cresol 5-95% 3°C. dms., c.l. frt. equald lb 1775- —
t.c.l. same basis lb 1825- —
tanks, same basis lb 160 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
t.c.l. same basis lb 2225- —
tanks same basis lb 200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. 30.5° C. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

o-Cresol, m.p., 25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb 50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb 51 - —
tanks dlvd lb 49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb 1.80 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works lb 24¼ .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone bgs., c.l. t.l. works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb 70 - —
powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb 12 - —
t.c.l., works lb 14 - —
tanks, works lb 11 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs lb .22 .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. N.P.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs. ex dock duty extra lb 08½ —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv. 21% N. bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.75.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —

Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2-lb cyls. works cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals cyls., 40-gal lots, gal. .38 - —
100 gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D tech. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .42 .46
Butyl ester dms., c.l., works lb .40 —
t.c.l., same basis lb .45 .49
tanks, same basis lb .39 - —
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works. lb .40 - —
t.c.l., works lb .45 .49
tanks, works lb .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .32 - —

DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .43 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.58.00 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls lb. .21 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00
dl. bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 9.12 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 9.27 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs 9.17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.86 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.01 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c per 100 lbs higher
Potato, imported bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., t.c., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ .90
t.c.l. same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots. lb. .55 —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 .64½
Tartrate dms works, frt alld lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms, t.l. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
t.t.l. dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .91 - —
t.c.l. lb. .95 - —
tanks lb. .86 - —
Dicaprvl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd., lb. .31 .32
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 —
o-Dichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .12¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17 —
1,4-Dichlorobutane dms. c.l or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
t.c.l. or t.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes dist. dms., c.l., works lb .05 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works. lb. .54 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate fib. dms., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .58¼- .59
t.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin dms. frt alld lb. 1.80 - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
t.c.l same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .30½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- .28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms. t.c.l. lb. .31 —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
t.c.l., works lb .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb 41½ —

TENNESSEE CORPORATION

COPPER

COPPER SULFATE
Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

COPPER CARBONATE
55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in poly-lined drums or bags.

CUPRIC OXIDE
Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID

LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

PARA TOULENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control, strict uniform consistency and a plentiful supply.

ZINC

MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

ZINC OXIDE
Secondary Zinc Oxide.

IRON

FERRIC IRON SULFATE
Partially hydrated, free flowing granular form. Available in bags or bulk.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE
65% Mn SO_4. Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

Samples, specifications and detailed information upon request.

TENNESSEE CORPORATION

617-629 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100 00	147 50
1 kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms.	lb.	1.35	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.75	5.25
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾	.34
Stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works	lb	.64	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb	62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride bulk	gram.	.0750	.0775
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0750	.0775
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone dms., works	lb	2 75	—
2,2 Dihydroxy 5-5-dichloro-diphenyl methane pure dms	lb	2.55	—
tech dms	lb	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Phthalate dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb	31½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.32½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb	11	—
tanks dlvd E	lb	08	—
Di-iso-octyl pntnalate dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l. works	lb	.63½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
tanks works	lb	61	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb	20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine dms c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	45	—
Dill seed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.09¼	—
nat., bgs	lb.	.08	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.35	5.10
Chloroacetal dms. c.l. works	lb	45	—
t.c.l. works	lb	50	—
tanks works	lb	40	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	1 20	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd. 100% basis contained amines	lb	68½	—
t.c.l. dlvd. 100% basis	lb	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd 100% basis	lb	66	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.20	2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½	—
Sebacate dms., c.l., works	lb	1.275	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb	1.285	—
tanks works	lb	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l. works	lb	16	—
10-gal ret dms. l c l works	lb.	16½	—
Dimethylamine 25% soln dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	42	—
t.c.l. frt equald	lb	42½	—
tanks, frt equald	lb	.33	—
40% soln, dms. c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
t.c.l. frt equald	lb	39½	—
tanks, frt equald	lb	33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks works	lb	33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt equald	lb.	71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89°C., dms	lb	24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E	lb	.15¼	—
t.c.l., frt alld E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.20¼	—
t.c.l. frt alld. E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
Sebacate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.61½	.62½
tanks works dlvd	lb.	58	.58½
1,4-Dioxane dms., c.l., works	lb	28¾	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Dipentaerythritol bgs., t.c.l. works	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene dest-dist. dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
t.c.l., works	gal.	.52	—
ex-whse	gal.	.62	—
steam-dist. dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower			
Oxide, perfume grade cns	lb.	.56	.61
Phthalate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.35	—
fused, tanks works, frt equald.	lb.	.31	—
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.53	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, exdock	ton.	78.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60% dms. c.l., works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
t.c.l. works, 100% basis	lb	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17 60
Green FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No 3	lb.	21.30	35 90
Red, FD & C, No 1, cns	lb	5.90	7 85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19 60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7 50
Violet FD & C, No 1, cns	lb	15 65	17 60
Yellow, FD & C, No 1, cns	lb	9.15	11 05
No 5	lb	3.30	4 10
No 6	lb	3.30	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots dlvd:—			
Black D&C, No 1	lb	10.50	10 95
Brown D&C No 1	lb	15 65	16 10
Green D&C, No 5	lb	15.65	16 10
No 6	lb	15 65	16 10
No 7	lb	14.35	14 80
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—			
Orange D&C No 3	lb	10.50	10 95
No 4	lb	19 60	20 05
No 5	lb	5 25	5 70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No 18	lb.	23.55	24 00
No 19	lb.	15.15.50	15 45
No 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No 22	lb	10 50	10 95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No 33	lb.	17.00	17 45
Violet, D&C, No 2	lb	15 65	16 10
Yellow D&C, No 7	lb	10 50	10 95
No 8	lb	10 50	10 95
No 10	lb.	13.05	13 50
No 11	lb.	13.05	13 50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—			
Blue Ext D&C No 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16 10
Red Ext. D&C No 1 cns	lb.	13 05	13 50
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No			
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb	89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40 Orange R, extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.48	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No			
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.67	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	1.03	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.98	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749 Red BX	lb.	5.62	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—

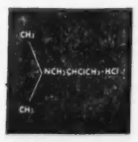
specially prepared

INDIVIDUALIZED INTERMEDIATES

DIALKYL AMINO ALKYL CHLORIDES provide a versatile group of intermediates for pharmaceutical synthesis. Continuously produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation for many years, individual members of this intermediates family provide manufacturers with a convenient method for introducing the dialkyl amino alkyl radical into organic nuclei to produce substituted amines, esters, and ethers. All are available in commercial quantities. Write for samples, technical data, and prices.

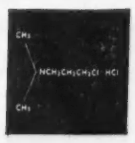
for pharmaceutical synthesis

beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2$ NCH_2CH_2Cl. HCl. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CHClCH_3$. HCl. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2$ NCH_2CH_2Cl. HCl. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



gamma - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$. HCl. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Other widely used intermediates supplied by Michigan Chemical Corporation include Hydrobromic Acid, Methyl Bromide, Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Trimethylene Chlorobromide, Phosphorous Tribromide and Cyclopentyl Bromide. Write for booklet "Individualized Intermediates."

MC*

*Trademark

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

504 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan C-55-1

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb. 3.67 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 4.11 • —
860 Induline base ZM ..... lb. 1.07 • —
865 Nigrosine J ..... lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.22 • —
978 Black GXCF, conc ..... lb. .38 • —
1034 Alizarine red SC ..... lb. 2.85 • —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX .... lb. 3.78 • —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 3.53 • —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 3.02 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 • —
1101 Jade green N supra double paste lb 1.10 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste..lb. 3.85 • —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste.lb. 2.93 • —
1150 Olive R, single paste.... lb. 1.42 • —
1151 Brown R, single paste.... lb. 2.29 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. 31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder lb. 4.60 • —
p-4 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 • —
p-14 Brown EB ..... lb. 2.16 • —
p-24 Gray L ..... lb. 2.08 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc.... lb. 2.48 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN..... lb. 1.70 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 2.24 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ..... lb 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb 6.13 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z ..... lb. 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH ..... lb 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM ..... lb 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb 1.32 • —
Oil red Z-1700 ..... lb 1.49 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc .... lb 6.33 • —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR ..... lb 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc . lb 5.87 • —
Spirit black ZRB ..... lb 2.95 • —
Spirit brown ZG ..... lb 5.30 • —
Spirit red ZB, conc..... lb. 6.41 • —

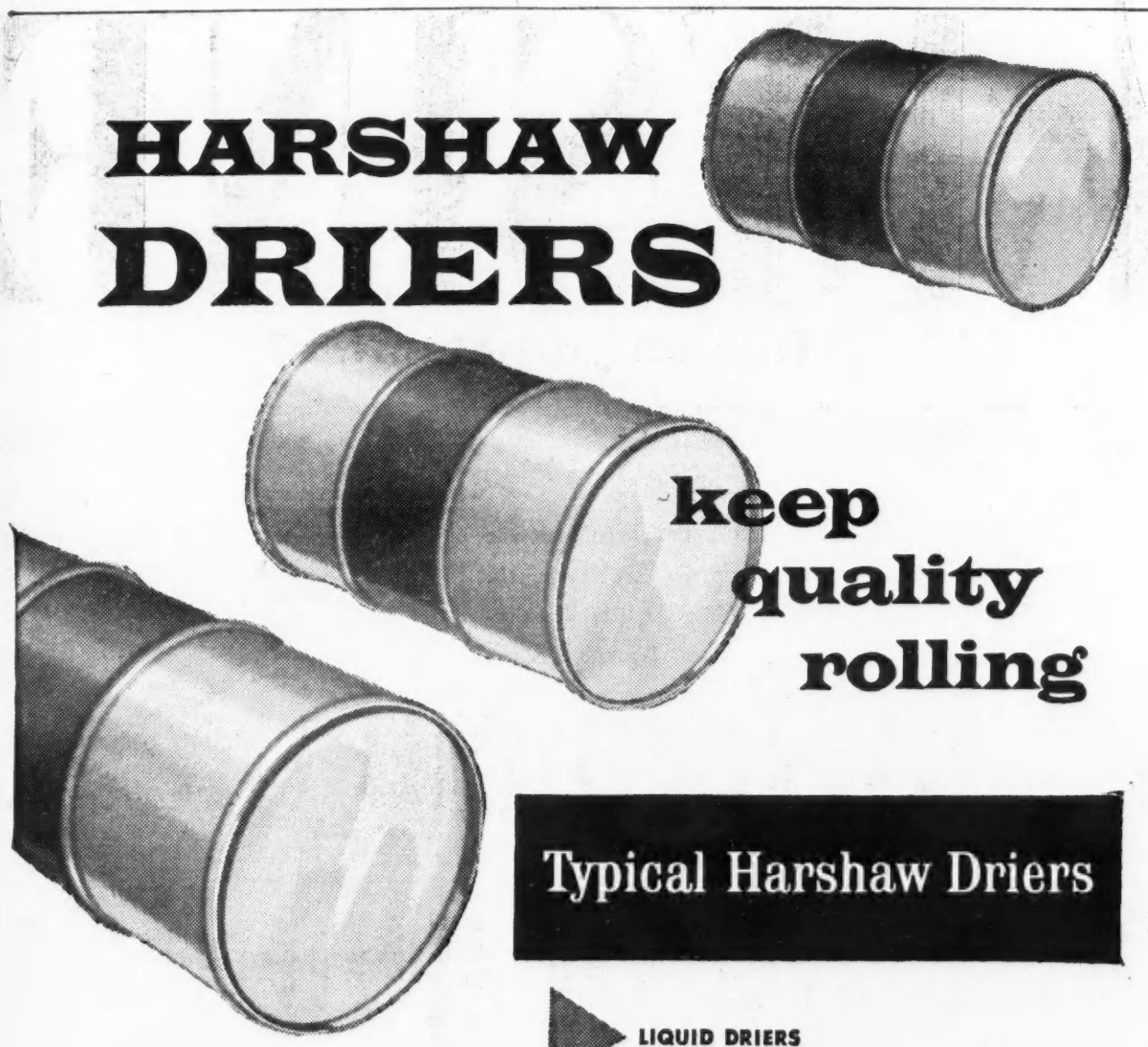
E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..... lb. 1.05 • 1.07
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls..... lb. .30 • .32
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .45 — —
select, bundles ..... lb. .75 — —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb 3.75 —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz.-lots.oz. .75 • —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.oz. .72 • —
oz. lots. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots . oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 • —
l-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots. gram. .60 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined..... lb 2.00 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots..... oz.72.50 -84.00
Sulfate, bots ..... oz.87.75 • —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½-
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .12 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .12½- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .58½- —
lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
l.t.l., dlvd..... lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .34 • —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Amyl keytone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17½- —
Benzoate, bots ..... lb. .74 • .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .42 • .44
l.c.l., frt. alld, E ..... lb. .44 • .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 • —
Butyrate, works ..... lb. .85 • .90
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 • .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 • .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 • .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works.... .20 • .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 • —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.35 • 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms.... lb. .27 • —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns ..... lb 1.11 • —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb 1.21 • —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb .10 • —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works..... lb. 3.30 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb 51½ .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.11.85 • —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .42 • —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .41½- —
N-Etnyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 • —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd, E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .17 • —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd, E. lb. .29 • —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .27 • —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 • .35
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd, E., 100% basis..lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., dlvd, E., 100% basis..lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd, E., 100% basis..lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots... lb. 6.20 • 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.25 • 1.40
Eugenol, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.23 • 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls..... lb. .15 • .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.15.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs..... lb. .09 • —
Indian, light, bgs..... lb. .15½- —
Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .09 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs..... lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs..... lb. .09½- .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys..... lb. .16 • —
djns. ..... lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots..... lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
USP, cryst. dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms..... lb. .86 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.45 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms ..... lb. .85 • .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 • .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works..... ton.34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 • —

HARSHAW DRIERS



keep quality rolling

Typical Harshaw Driers

LIQUID DRIERS

Uversol (Naphthenate) Liquids	Lithos
	Octasols
Linoresinate Liquids	Pastes
Linoleate Liquids	Pastalls

SOLID DRIERS

Uversol (Naphthenate) Solids	Linoleate Solids
	Soyate Solids
Linoresinate Solids	Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS

Precipitated Resinates

Drying Salts:
Cobalt Lead Manganese Zinc

Harshaw's precise manufacturing specifications demand the following tests for every batch of driers produced:

- Metal content
- Specific gravity
- Color
- Viscosity
- Total solids content
- Flash point (TCC)
- Moisture content
- Acid value
- Miscibility with raw linseed oil
- Miscibility with mineral spirits
- Benzene insoluble content
- Customer's specified tests

Order your next requirement of driers from Harshaw. They are produced and tested at our plant in Gloucester City, N. J. where we have the most modern facilities available. Harshaw Driers are distributed nation-wide through 18 stock points.

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PRODUCT NEWS FROM *Pfizer*

L-LYSINE

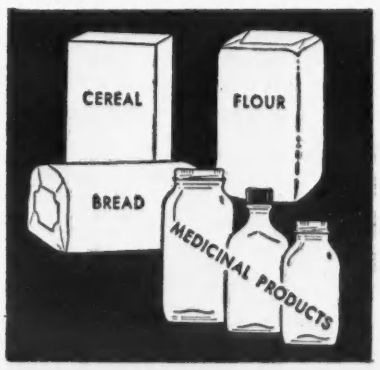
(monohydrochloride)

with NO D-isomer

produced by fermentation... now available in quantity

● Through its leadership in fermentation chemistry, Pfizer now offers pharmaceutical and food manufacturers the essential nutrient L-lysine in practical commercial quantities. A unique fermentation process assures that only the biologically active L-isomer is produced.

In the average human diet lysine is more deficient than any of the other eight essential amino acids.



Volume production of Pfizer L-lysine means you can offer an important new health plus in your products. In medicinal products Pfizer L-lysine should have special significance in meeting the nutritional needs of children, pregnant women, older people and those who are recovering from illness. In cereal food products, particularly wheat products,* Pfizer L-lysine can improve the amino acid balance to a level comparable to that of high quality animal proteins.

Write us if you would like further information about Pfizer L-lysine, and a free sample. Pfizer Technical Service men can also help you in taking advantage of this important new development.

*Before adding L-lysine to food products, manufacturers should check Federal and State standards of identity.

Manufacturing Chemists for Over 100 Years

Pfizer

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Chemical Sales Division

630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.;
San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.;
Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Texas

Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .68 - .68
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.34.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls, c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb .09½- .10
Fir balsam Canada, cns gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.50 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver)
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd. bgs. Chesapeake Bay area ton.140.00 - —
scrap, same basis ton.136.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0450- —
(12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
(uninhibited, methanol-free), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fullers earth, bgs, c.l., III, mines, ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 - 18.00
spent, ngs., c.l., shipt point ton 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb .12 - —
dlvd, W lb .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .18 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 15½- —
Fustic, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb 47½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb 45½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb 43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb 21½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb 19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb 19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs, t.c.l lb 45 - —

G

G salt, bbls, frt alld, 100% basis lb 73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb 70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. 73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. 81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs lb 27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb 27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb 3.95 - —
standard, cns., dms lb 3.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.95 - —
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 10.25
Root, African, bls lb .33 - —
Cochin, bgs lb. .26½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .76 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb 21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb 22 - —
12 green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb 18½- —
Bone glue, t.c.l. prices 1c higher
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
90-122, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .43 - —
Hide glue, t.c.l. prices 1c higher
l-Glutamine, bots gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .16½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 - —
refd., CP, USP, 99% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅜- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅜- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
yellow, refd., high gravity, lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .28 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glycerol (see Glycerine),
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested bls lb 3.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib, dms, ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97% powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. 29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅜- .08½
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - .07⅛
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher, dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. 44¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar),
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta, herb, bls lb. .38 .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms, tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .29
Asafetida (see A),
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .22½- .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .36½- .40
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs lb. .26¾- .29
DK, bgs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .18½ .21
WS, bgs lb No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .21½- .24
nubs, bgs lb. .31¾- .34
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .19¾- .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .37¾- .40
Dammar, Batavia, A, E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11¾- .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .12¾- .14
nubs, bgs lb. .17 .19
Siam, cs. lb. .36½- .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼- .46
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¾- .33
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .16¾- .18
seeds, bgs lb 20 .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl States N. E States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va lb. .14½- .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Locust bean, powd, bgs lb. .50 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium),
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
tears, cs lb .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market)
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya)
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs lb. 3.50 3.75
No. 3, cs lb. 3.25 3.40
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 1.38
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bgs, trucks, dlvd t.c.l. ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C ton.55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. 21 —
Heliotropin, 100-lb lots, dms lb 3.00 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb 70 75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. 47 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. 43 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. 41 - —
No. 4, bbls., t.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., t.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .20½- —
Henbane, leaves, bls lb. .35 40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol),
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .233 - —
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd, N. Y. C. and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- 48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .13½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 4.00 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
a-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 5.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.25 —
Horehound herb, bls lb .16 .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine free base, ret., dms., works lb No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret., dms., works lb 1.35 1.55
100%, ret., dms., works lb 1.60 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms gm. 4.75 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms gm. 4.75 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib ctns., works lb .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb .45 —
t.c.l., works lb .55 .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd, E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd, W lb. .39 —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 6.75 - 7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian),
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1177) indigo synthetic,
Indole, CP, bots lb 16.50 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum),
Iodine, crude, kgs lb 1.10 —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb 2.30 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb 5.90 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb 5.25 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb 5.40 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb 7.50 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .28 .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous),
Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow),
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 .70
Formate, dms lb. .80 —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyraldenyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.60 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, comi., grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid),
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl),
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl),
Benzene (see Cumene),
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .07 —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 70 - —
t.c.l., works lb 714 .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-),
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb 75 —
t.c.l., works lb .80 .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb .65 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb NP - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. NP - —
Juniper berries, bgs lb 18 20
Tar, NF, dms lb 42 60

K

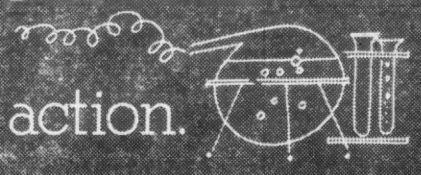
Kaolin (see also Clay, China),
NF, powd., fib, dms lb 10 12
colloidal, fib, dms lb 15½ 17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb 15 —

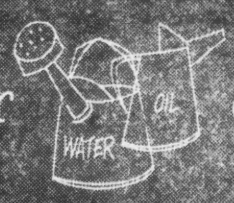
L

Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .06½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,900-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. lower.
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25 - .27
hydrous, dms., works lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1550- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .25 - —
a-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls lb. .26½- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .36½- —
Arsenate, acid, powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.l lb. .41½- —
t.c.l lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate),
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1580- —
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls, c.l., same basis, lb. .192 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .202 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls, c.l., same basis, lb. .1935- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2035- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white, basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt point, frt alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs, c.l, shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 —
dl-Leucine, dms, works lb 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.20.46 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.21.96 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.25.96 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium),
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, oil, dms. lb 3.65 - 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 3.30 5.10
96-98% dms lb 4.05 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.80 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
99% tech formulators, dms., frt. alld lb 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.60.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis ton.52.50 -53.00
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld, works lb. .82 - —
c.l., same basis lb 85 1.11¼
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.05
t.c.l., same basis lb 1.05 1.05¼
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd, lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - 81½
Manganite, dms., works lb .95 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.25 —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb 48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 —
Titanate, dms., works lb 1.25 1.35

Lactose is slow to ferment,

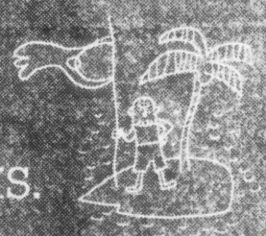
promotes maximum yields. Favors enzymatic



action. Acts as a superior 

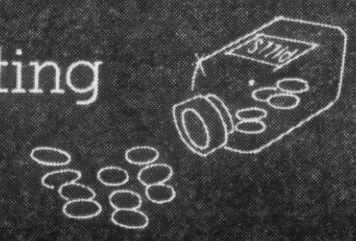
emulsifier

and absorbent. Valuable in

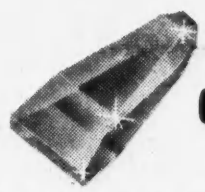


production of sequestering agents.

And, has excellent application as a

filler and coating 

substance.

What can amazing Lactose  do for your product?

Works wonders on everything...from baby powder to tobacco filters.

Lactose is made up of pure milk sugar crystals, manufactured from milk solids. Forward looking individuals in the Drug Industry are finding the specific attributes of Lactose most beneficial in a myriad of products. It is colorless, innocuous, soluble, odorless, nearly tasteless *and* lower priced than ever before.

Some of the more typical applications for Lactose are: penicillin, patent medicines, compressed tablets, hypodermics, bacteriological cultures, dentifrices, dietetic foods and tinctures.

Western Condensing Company's Lactose is uniform, high quality, and is efficiently mass produced in unlimited supply. Available in U.S.P., Fermentation and Edible grades.

Please write us today for sample, prices and detailed information. Address Technical Sales Department 121.

lactose

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Appleton, Wisconsin

A WORLD-WIDE SUPPLIER OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK DERIVATIVES

Distributed by **McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc.** Chemical Department
and their West Coast Subsidiary, **MEFFORD CHEMICAL COMPANY**

Lithopone—Methyl Heptin Carbonate

Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. 08¾- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb 1.50 —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Logwood extract cryst. No 1 bbls., t.c.l lb .41 - —
No 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb .20 - —
No 2, bbls. t.c.l lb .19 - —
No 3, bbls. t.c.l lb .18½- —
solid No 1 boxes c.l. lb .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb.12.00 - —
l-Lysine, fib. dms lb.12.00 -13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings bls lb. 3.25 - —
West Indian No 1 bls shipment lb. 3.25 - —
Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ - .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .30
t.c.l. works lb. .30 —
USP, light, bgs lb. .35 - .36
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide jars lb .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 .13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 —
t.c.l. frt equald lb. .14 .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Gluconate, dms. cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
nydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 —
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12

Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27½- —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher

Mandrake root bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton.144.50 - —
dms., works ton.152.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 —
Hypophosphite NF, dms lb 3.52 —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn. dms lb .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd S.E. ton.88.55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd S E ton.95.55 - —
Tallate 6% dms lb 24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.66.00 - —
So American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l. fib dms., ton lots, works lb .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
single dm. works lb .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole)
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP bots gram .044 .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.40 - 6.50
syn. USP racemic, cns lb 4.95 —
Menthyl salicylate tins lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib dms. ton-lots works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms. ton-lots works, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide red, NF fib dms lb 7.72 —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib dms lb 5.97 6.01
Yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask.255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .53½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
4,000 gal. min., frt alld or dlvd gal. .32½- —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .30 - —
Zone 2, dms. c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld, or dlvd gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min. dlvd Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l. frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .69½- —
tanks, frt alld. E gal. .48½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15¾- —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb.31.00 -42.00

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Fulton Nat'l Bank Bldg., Atlanta • Mine and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico • Chemical Manufacturing Plant at Niagara Falls, New York

Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., tl., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. dms. lb. 6.54 - —
Salicylate USP cns. 500-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt, alld. E lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt, alld. E lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .28 - —
New York gal. .29 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
tech. dms. works basis Mo. content lb. 1.39 - —
Monobutylamine dms. c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanapthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l. frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l. frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. frt equald. 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks frt equald. 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)
Morphine cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn. ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb lots cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Du ch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P)
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene crude dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78° bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .03 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt, adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity, gram, 100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .53 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls. dlvd lb. .73¾- .81⅝
Chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .84 - —
green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼ - .38⅛
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide chys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline cryst. dms. frt. alld. lb 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
l.t.l. frt. alld lb .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps. bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same bassi lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms lb .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms lb .75 - —
N-roethane dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .24¾- —
tanks dlvd E lb .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
Nitrogen solutions tanks frt. equald. unit. 1.14 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works unit-ton 3.00 4.00
Sewage sludge bulk works, unit-ton 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .24¾- —
tanks dlvd E lb .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld. lb .41 - —
Nitropropane-1 and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .22½- —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb .23¼- —
tanks dlvd E lb .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
o-Nitrophenol dms. works, frt. equald lb .94 - —
p Nitrophenol dms. frt alld. c.l. lb. .51 - —
t.c.l. lb .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb .10 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .11 - —
tanks frt alld lb .09 - —
m Nitro-p-toluidine dms lb 1.59 - —

Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide chys lb 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline cryst. dms. frt. alld. lb 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
l.t.l. frt. alld lb .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps. bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same bassi lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

NITROPARAFFINS
DIMETHYLAMINE
METHANOL
AMMONIA
FORMALDEHYDE
BENZYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
TRIMETHYLAMINE
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM SULFATE
ETHYL ACETATE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
NITROMETHANE
BUTYL LACTATE
AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE
BUTANOL

CSC
Prime source OF vital chemicals
FOR LEADING INDUSTRIES

ETHYL ALCOHOL
RIBOFLAVIN, USP
AMP (2-Amino-2-Methyl-1, 1-Propanol)
METHYLAMINES
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM ACID SULFATE
PENTAERYTHRITOL
TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE
MONOMETHYLAMINE
1-NITROPROPANE
2-NITROPROPANE
BUTYL STEARATE
NITROETHANE
ALKATERGES
ACETONE

• From a beginning comprised of but three fermentation products, CSC growth has today reached the point where the chemicals produced for industry number in the hundreds.

• Along the way, CSC was the first American company to synthesize and commercially produce many chemicals... methanol, for example.

• For production of the exact grade and formula of many chemicals, the position of CSC is unexcelled... industrial alcohols, for example.

• Because of an intensive research and development program, CSC can place at your disposal many chemicals which are unsurpassed in potential usefulness... the versatile nitroparaffins, for example.

It is for reasons such as these, as well as ample capacity, high quality and dependable delivery, that CSC is more and more a prime source of vital chemicals for leading industries. Write today for complete Products Catalog: Industrial Chemicals Dept., Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

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IN CANADA: Reliance Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal. IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S.A., Mexico 11, D. F.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots	lb	1.28	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.26½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.27½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb	.24½	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, ngs	lb	.36	.38
Chinese, ngs	lb	No prices	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.80	—
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.80	—
Nux vomica, bls.	lb	.10	.12
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.15	.17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	15¾	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.37	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

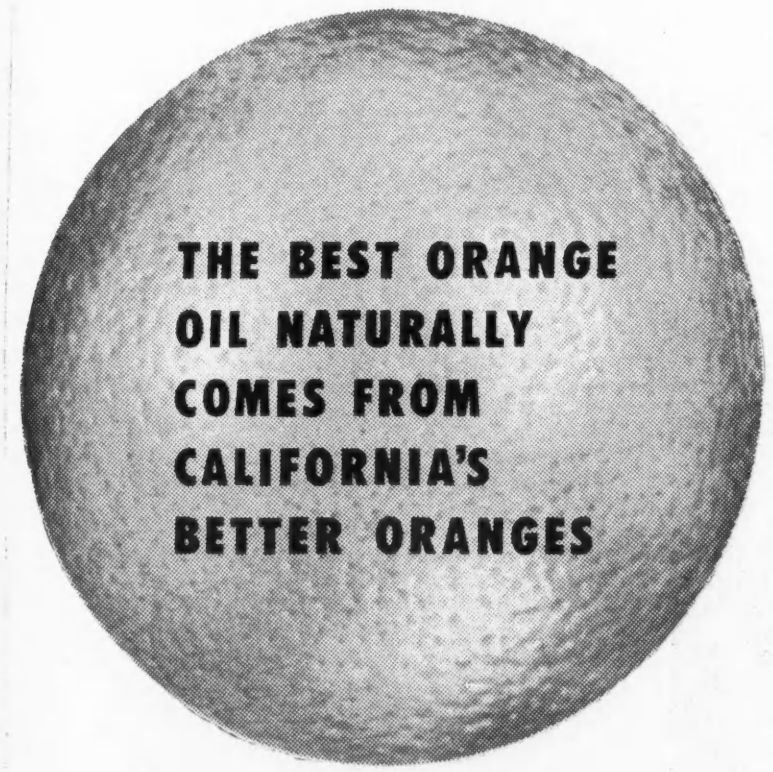
Oil, abies, siberica, cns.	lb.	4.00	—
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb	3.00	3.75
NF, bots.	lb	3.25	3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb	1.25	—
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots.	lb.	56.00	-95.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms.	lb	3.50	4.00
Apricot kernel, USP, dms.	lb.	.48	.65
Avocado, cns.	lb	3.25	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb	2.15	3.00
55-60%, cns.	lb	2.50	3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns., dms.	lb	1.85	2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.00	—
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb	1.50	1.90
rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)			
Bone, dms., works.	lb.	.65	.70
Cajeput, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	3.30
redist., USP, cns.	lb	2.25	3.40
Calamus, bots.	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb	.30	.45
white, dms.	lb	29	—
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	8.50	8.75
rectified, cns.	lb	10.00	-13.00
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	3.65	4.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).			
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb.	38.00	-40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Oil, castor, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2800	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2900	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2960	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3060	—
tanks	lb.	.2760	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2810	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2910	—
tanks	lb.	.2610	—
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.3325	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.3525	—
No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2450	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2550	—
tanks	lb.	.2250	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2275	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2400	—
tanks	lb.	.2100	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2700	—
tanks	lb.	.2400	—
refined, deod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30	—
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.	lb.	.22¼	—
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15¼	.15½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.20	.20½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.65	—
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	1.00
Celery seed, bots.	lb.	15.00	—
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	225.00	—
Chenopodium, NF, cns.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots.	lb.	36.00	-70.00
leaf, crude, dms.	lb.	1.60	2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia)	lb.	10.25	-10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	—
Java, cns.	lb	1.95	—
Java-type, cns.	lb.	1.50	—
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	3.25	—
leaf, crude, dms.	lb	1.20	1.50
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.11½	—
refd. Cochin type, dms., tax incl.,	lb.	.19¼	.19⅛
deodorized, tax incl., dms.	lb.	.22¼	.23¼
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.11⅝	.11⅞
Codliver, USP, dms.	gal.	1.45	1.55
Copaiba, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots.	lb.	10.50	—
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¼	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.2076	.2080
tanks	lb.	.1876	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	6.00	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Waco	lb.	.14⅝	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.20⅛	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.18⅛	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb	4.10	4.25
Cumin, bots., cns.	lb	4.75	5.00
Cypress, bots.	lb	5.30	—
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb	2.80	4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms.	lb	3.25	4.25
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb	5.50	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms.	lb	.62	—
80-90%, dms.	lb	72	—
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.	lb	2.85	—
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb	4.75	—
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1450	.1500
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1680	.1730
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1300	.1350
tanks	lb.	.1150	—
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	.09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	.10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.09	.10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram dms. 1,000,000 units.		.10½	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		14	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.15½	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.16	—

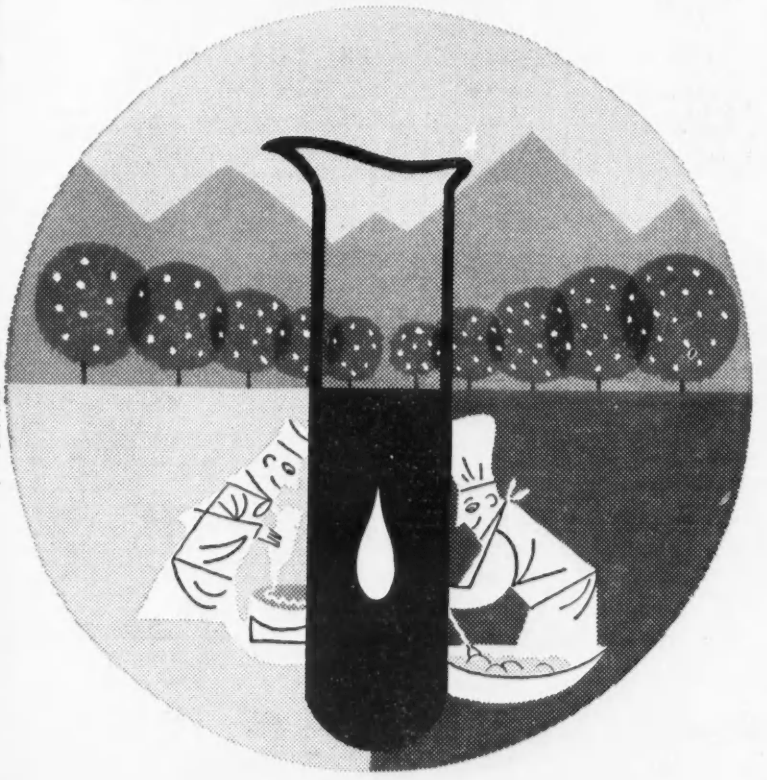
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	4.75	—
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	14.25	—
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	20.00	-23.00
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	1.65	—
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb	.15¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼	.18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼	—
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb	.18¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¾	.21¼
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.60	—
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.50
Juniper berry, bots.	lb	2.75	4.00
twice rectified, bots.	lb	3.60	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb	.38	.55
Lard (see Oil, grease)			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.	lb.	2.55	2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	7.00	—
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	9.25	-10.00
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	10.00	-14.00
spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.60	—
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	4.25	5.00
Messina, cns.	lb	5.75	—
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.65	—
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.00	—
West Indian, cns.	lb.	5.00	—
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb	6.00	8.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.	lb.	4.65	5.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1670	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1770	.1820
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1340	—
New York	lb.	.1480	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1510	.1520

Boiled linseed oil 006c per lb higher.

Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	11.00	—
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf	lb.	.09¾	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.17½	Nom.
syn., bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	.32
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	.31
Neroli, NF, French, bots.	lb.	575.00	—
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	14.50	—
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	14.50	—
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Oiticica, liq., dms.	lb.	.17¼	.17⅛
tanks	lb.	.15¾	.16
Oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.19½	Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb	5.50	7.65
extra fine, bots.	lb	8.00	9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.50	3.60
Orange, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.60	1.75
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb	2.00	—
Palm, clarif., dms.	lb.	.15¾	.16¾
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.25	9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F, tanks, East Coast refy	gal	14	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	6.00	—
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17½	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.23	.23⅛
tanks	lb.	.21	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb	2.75	3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms.	lb	4.75	6.50
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	5.25	6.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms.		3.00	—
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.	lb	4.50	5.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.05	2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼	—
ex whse.	lb.	.14¼	—
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C	lb.	.176	—
dlvd.	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.18¾	—
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.10	Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	15	.15¼
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	70.00	—





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Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, rosemary, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns. dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y. lb. .1783- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary bots lb. 18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 4.30 - —
Spanish, cns. lb 1 20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, cns lb. 15.50 - —
Sardine crude tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .08½- .08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .48 - .60
nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. No stocks.
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .14⅜- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1934- .1950
tanks lb. .1734- —
clarified, dms lb. .1884- .1900
tanks lb. .1684- —
salad, dms. lb. .1954- .1975
tanks lb. .1754- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 4.40 - —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tanks lb. .1500- —
nat. winter, 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1625
tanks lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.73
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06¼
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
lb. .06½- .06¾
t.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 8.80
Tansy, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, comt. dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South gal 1.05 - —
ex whse, N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works, gal. .92 - —
ex-whse, N.Y.C. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red., cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
tech. white cns lb 40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .25½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23 - .23¼
domestic mills lb. .23 - —
Turpentine, NF cns. dms. lb .28 - .45
Veviter, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns. lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java cns lb. 18.50 -20.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.20 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms c.l. f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .53 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
85-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 14.00 -16.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, dms lb. .14 - .15
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21 90
powd USP cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N of Tennessee and N.C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner, CP lb. 1.50 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .2233- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .48 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. lb .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots lb 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb 26 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .60 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0813- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0813- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0813- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0813- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0813- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l. frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP, X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion spray powder, 15% deal ers, bgs., dms. frt. alld lb .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 1.3395 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 44 - 47
t.c.l., same basis lb. 45 - 48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton. 52.50 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb 1.25 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0525- .0550
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0525- .0550
Sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0625- .0650
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb 33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
red, Gondar, spot bgs. lb No prices.
Japanese, hontaka bgs lb. .34 - —
birdseyes bgs new crop lb No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs lb 42 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb 28 - —
white, bgs lb .35 - .36

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Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

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424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Peppermint Leaves—Pink Root

Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb	70	75
imp., bls	lb.	.85	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.35	—
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04¼	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼	—
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07⅞	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08⅜	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅝	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06⅛	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¼	—
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.169	.204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125	.13375
Mineral spirits, reg. tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.164	—
East coast, N.J., N.Y	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875	—

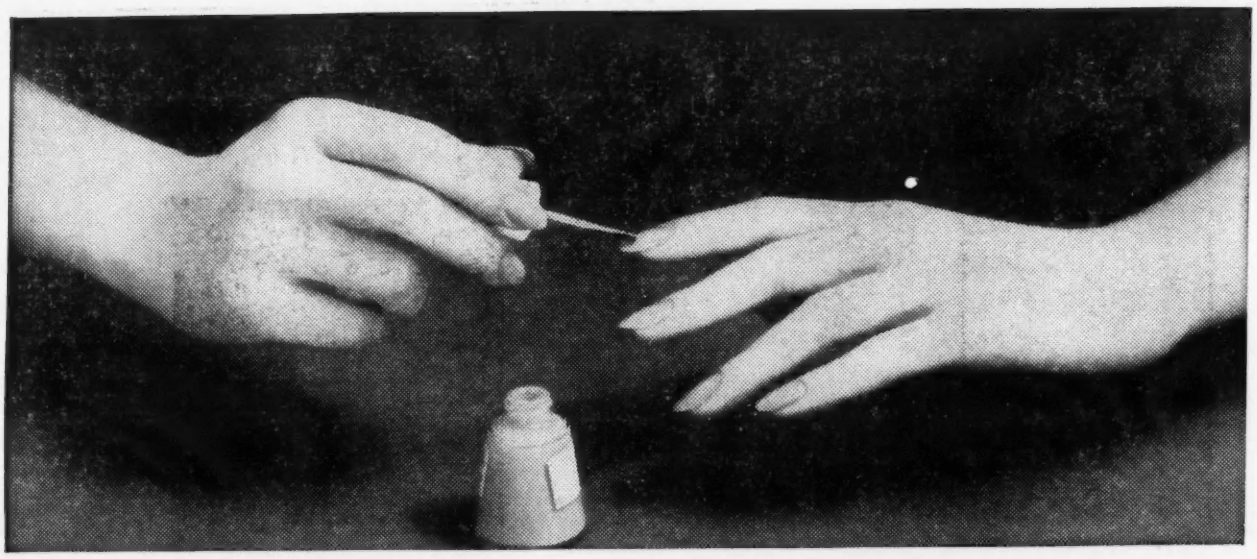
Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal	gal.	.245	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.24	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.24	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
N. J., dlvd	gal.	.32	—
N. Y., dlvd	gal.	.33½	—
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd	gal.	.36	—
N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.169	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.175	—
San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.175	—
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tankwagon Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.195	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.20	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.245	—
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.26	—
212°-284°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29	—
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston	gal.	.215	—
273°-361°F., b.r., 29°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29	—
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.25	—
287°-386°F., b.r. 31°C., m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.29	—
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City	gal.	.33	—
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.35	—
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33	—
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33	—
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.27	—
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.33	—
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.39	—
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.425	—
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33	—

Petroleum solvent, rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal	12875	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal	.18	—
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.18¾
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17½	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
o-Phenetidine dms. t.l., frt alld.	E lb	91	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	93	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	1.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.03	—
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾	.18
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	.19
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret dms. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.19¼	.19½
l.c.l same basis	lb.	.19¾	.20⅛
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls. dms. 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.17	1.22
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.39	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41	—
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis.	lb.	.43	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 200-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.45	—
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.80	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	40½	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	41½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	38½	—
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld.	lb.	95	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	75½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	76	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.25	1.60
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride coml. kgs. works.	lb	4.75	—
purif., bots., works	lb	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd. E	lb	1.80	—
smaller lots, dlivd. E	lb.	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.15	4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.41½	—
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb	6.40	—
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
tech., fib. drums., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D) Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.94	4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.34	5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basi	long-ton.	5.99	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.99	—
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.99	—

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph. red dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works,, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20¼
l.c.l. works frt equald.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks works, frt equald.	lb.	.19	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1695	.1750
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works.	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12¼	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.33	—
g-Picoline 98% dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Nitrate, USP bots, vials	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	72	—
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.36	—
Pink root, bls	lb.	2.50	—



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Enjay Ketones and Solvents meet the most rigid specifications of the surface coating industry. Active solvents of the highest quality, they help guarantee top performance from enamels, lacquers, paints, and removers for all three.
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Enjay offers a diversified line of Petrochemicals for industry: KETONES AND SOLVENTS (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Acetone, Isopropyl Acetate, Secondary Butyl Acetate); and a varied line of LOWER ALCOHOLS, HIGHER OXO ALCOHOLS, AROMATICS, OLEFINS AND DIOLEFINS.

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Piperazine, crude, dms. c.l., works, lb. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 3.30 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots, kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine dist., dms. frt. equald lb 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd & lb 4.50 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E ... lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works ton.40.00 -42.00
carbon and industrial, works, ton.40.00 - —
core, works ton.36.50 - —
fiber, works ton.44.00 - —
roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.39.00 - —
Cottonseed raw, dms. works lb 03 .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. 02¾ -
Linseed, dms lb .06 .06¾
Marine, dms lb .04¼ 05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)
Soybean, dms, works lb 05 05½
Tall, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.30.00 -40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz.105.00 107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls lb 19 22
Polymyxin bulk bots. dms 50 billion units or more. 1,000,000 units. 52 —
25-50 million units 1,000,000 units. 54 —
1-25 million units 1,000,000 units. 56 —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms 20,000-lb lots, works lb 41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb lots works. lb. 43 - —
smaller lots works lb 46 48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb lots works. lb 43 —
smaller lots works lb 46 48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28 - —
Iranian bgs lb. .14½ .15
Polish, bgs lb. .27½ —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Potash caustic reg. flake, 88-92% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb .31 .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran. dms lb .22 —
powd. dms lb .24 —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd. bbls. 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .40½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
imp., kgs lb. .32 - .35
Bromate dms. 1,000 lbs or more. lb. .50 —
25-200 lb. lots lb 52 .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb 20 —
powd. bbls. dms lb 21 .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs.10.05 —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 —
Chlorate cryst. dms. c.l. works. lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11½ - .12½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Indust 99.9% KCl bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCl bulk c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb .21 - .23
gran. dms lb .15 - .17
powd. dms lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech. bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran. dms lb. .43 - —
powd. dms lb. 40½ - .41½
Cyanide dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .23½ - —
Fluoborate 6lb dms. c.l., works lb. .30 - —
c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.62 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic)
USP pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.36 - —
Iodide, dms lb 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Metabisulfite, gran. dms lb .20 .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price, unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton.26.25 - —
July forward ton.27.45 - —
Nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse ton.302.00 - —
smaller lots ex whse ton.307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Permanganate, comml. kgs., works. lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼ - .31
Persulfate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .16½ - —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium Ferrocyanide), yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs 6.55 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l. 5 dms or more works 100 lbs 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.15 - —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l. 5 dms or more works 100 lbs 7.20 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums 0.4c per lb higher
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .780 - .853
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton .67 - —
NF VII, cryst. dms lb 31 33
gran. dms lb 18½ —
powd. dms lb. .16 - .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb 84 94
tech., works lb 77 79
Titanate, ctns. c.l., works lb. .14 —
5-ton lots, works lb .14½ —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .46 - —

Potassium magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½ - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .43½ .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms. works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate bots gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
100-500-lb lots lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone USP bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate bots gram .70 - —
Propane, indust. tanks group 3 gal. .05 - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .093 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾ - —
Gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots. 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30

Propylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - —
tanks same basis lb 07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 17 - —
tanks, same basis lb 13½ -
USP, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb 18 —
t.c.l. same basis lb 19 —
tanks same basis lb 15½ —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb 20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 21 - —
tanks same basis lb 18½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
blonde bgs lb 18 —
husks bgs lb 46 —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0 ½ 1 1½ 2 3 bgs. ton lots lb 03⅜ 04¼
smaller lots lb 03⅞ 04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. 06½ —
fine, bgs ton lots lb 04 —
sup dried coarse, bgs ton 58.00 —
fine, bgs ton. No Prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn (see Allethrin).

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Pyrethrum Flowers—Silica

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
liq. 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	8.85
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works	gal.	41.75	42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works	lb	10.00	—
purif., 20% dms., works	lb	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt equald	gal	2.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	2.80	—
refd., 2° non ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.37½	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works, long-ton		3.00	5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb	.12	—
mixed mottled, cms., works	lb	.13	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
dense opaque, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
USP, bots	lb	9.50	—

Q

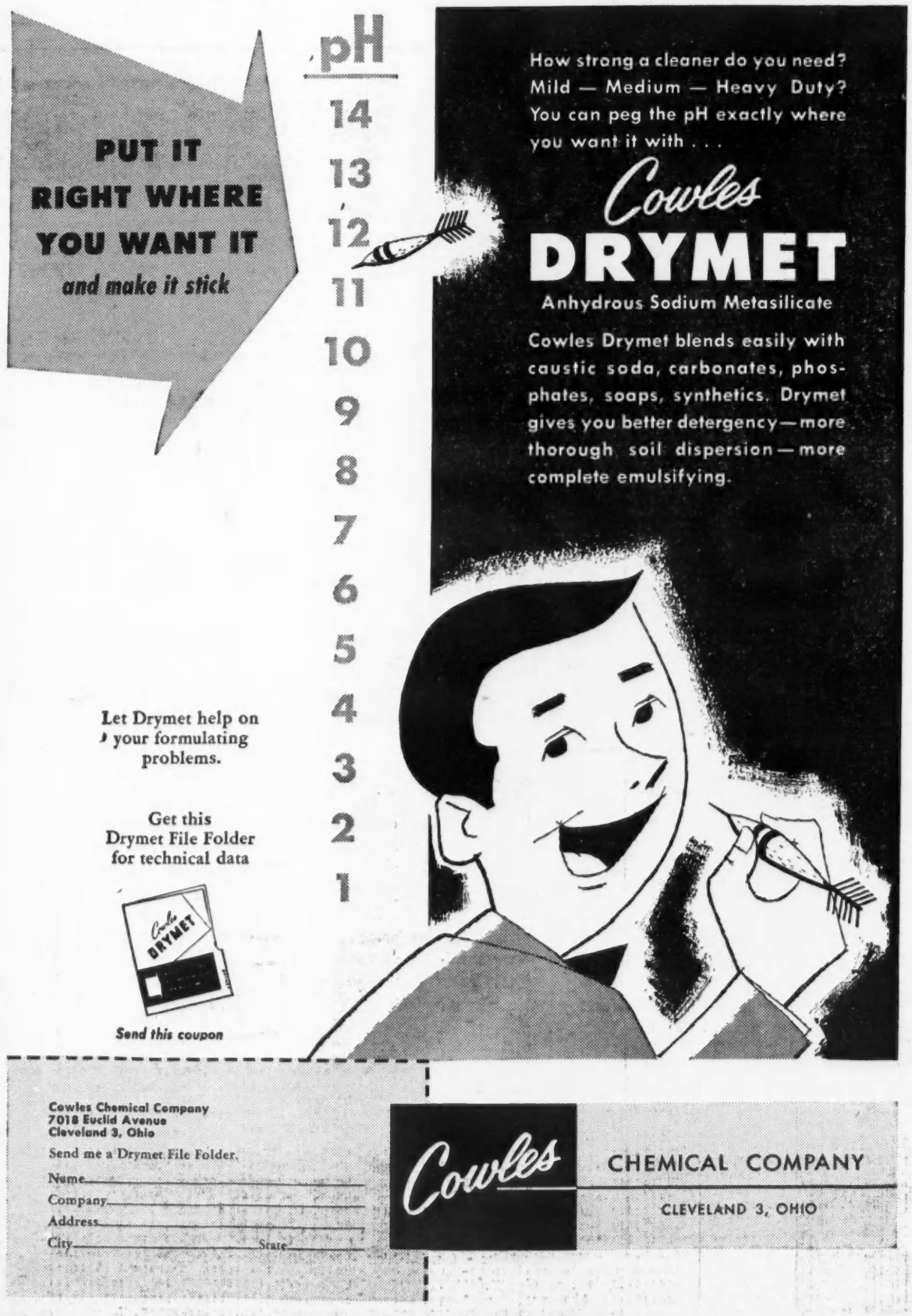
Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho, extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½	.16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¼	.08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra	lb.	.12 23/64	
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	11 21/32	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.40	—
liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury, metal)			
Quince seed, bgs	lb	2.00	Nom
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	.75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.35	.47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.29	.35
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt equald	lb	50¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	.88	—
powd., frt alld., 100% basis	lb	.98	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	1.75	—
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.,	lb.	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.70	—
light shades, bbls.	lb.	2.85	—
maroon, bbls.	lb.	3.70	—
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.95	—
orange red, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.81	—
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	3.77	—
dark, bbls., same basis.	lb.	3.90	—
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.44	—
light, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.24	2.32
medium, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.99	—
medium light, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.49	—
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.40	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.95	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.25	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.10	—
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.75	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	—
Red, iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0675	—
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.93	—
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works.	lb.	1.50	—
resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Virginia type, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	3.80	—
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works.	lb.	5.77	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.02¾	—
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works	lb.	5.50	—
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.08	—
Para toner, bbls.	lb.	1.15	—
chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.30	—
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb.	5.80	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs	lb.	6.60	—
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
ex whse., New York	lb	.06½	—
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb	.62	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb	.26	.39
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works.	lb.	.0475	—
20%, bgs., works	lb	.0525	—
25%, bgs., works	lb	.0575	—
30%, bgs., works	lb	.06	—
35%, bgs., works	lb	.0625	—
40%, bgs., works	lb	.0675	—
Watchung-type, bbls.	cwt	1.95	—
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).			
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)			
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb	.35	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.	gram	3.00	—
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb	.77½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.78¼	—
USP, dms., works	lb	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb	2.95	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb	3.00	3.25
Rhatany root, bgs	lb	.15	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans	lb.	32.00	36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
powd., bbls	lb	.38	—
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd	kilo	65.00	—
readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo	130.00	—
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more	kilo	125.00	—
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar, roofing)			
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
resin 25-45% fib, dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
Rottenstone, ogs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	.03¾	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots.	kilo.	17.00	—
5 kilo lots	kilo.	17.50	—
1 kilo	kilo.	18.50	—
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	49	49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb	.30	.32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb	1.75	1.85
Calcium, fib, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	2.50	—
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins	lb	45.00	—
Safrol, dms	lb.	.90	1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs	lb	.11	—
Dalmatian, bgs	lb	.44	—
Italian	lb	.26	Nom
Sago flour, raw, bgs	lb	.07	.07¼
refd, bgs	lb	.08½	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms	lb.	1.25	—
Salol, NF, grnn, bbls, kgs	lb	1.15	—
Powdered salol, 25c higher.			
Salt, rock, paper, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		1.04	—
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		1.29	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, East indies, chips, bgs		.65	.66
powd, fib, dms	lb	.75	.76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms, frt alld, 100% basis	lb	.95	—
powd, bgs, frt alld, 100% basis	lb	.95	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP	bots	oz. 13.50	16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb lots	lb	.30½	—
smaller lots	lb	.31	.32
Selenium, powd, 99½%, dms., dlvd	lb.	12.00	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.75	—
Senna leaves, Alex, whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	—
siftings	lb	.17	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.16	.18
No. 2, bls.	lb	.13	.15
No. 3, bls	lb.	.11	.13
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	—
pods, bls.	lb	.14	—
Serpentaria root, bls	lb	5.50	—
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.22½	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.17	—
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.	lb.	.25	—
nat., bgs	lb.	.16½	—
Salvadorian, natural, bgs.	lb.	.21½	—
Indian, natural, bgs.	lb.	N.P.	
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots	lb.	.54	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.55	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.64	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.65	—
kgs., 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.66	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.45	—
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.43	—
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c per lb more.			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil shingle stain)			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	—
l.c.l., works, eswhse	ton	45.00	55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	20.00	—



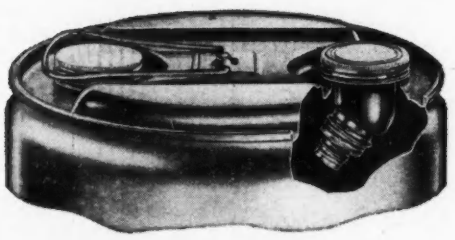
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅛ - —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅛ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .87½ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .87¾ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62⅜ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .63½ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .64⅛ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .64⅝ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
rayon-type sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd. ogs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¾ - —
NF, 60% gran dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Alginate, NF white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 —
Antimoniate, bbls. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln. dms. works gal 59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP bbls. dms 100-lb lots. or more lb 48 —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¾
Bifluoride bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990 - —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
soln. 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated, (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chlorate, cryst. dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - .10½
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .08 - —
Chlorite tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 - —
l.c.l. lb. .1065 - .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran. dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP XIV gran., dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots. lb. .14 —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1430 - —
Formate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 5.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 .83
tech, dms. lb. .35 —

Sodium hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ - —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .23½ - .28
technical (see Soda Caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Hyposulfite, NF, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys. dms. works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 87.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 143.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 148.00 - —

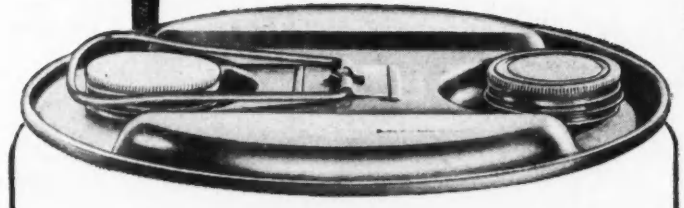
Sodium tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton. 204.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 242.50 - —
smaller lots, exwhse ton. 247.50 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
fused, 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.65 - 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Monoglutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
l.c.l. lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated),
Naphthionate bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude dom. bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton. 43.50 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 46.00 - —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .26 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same oasis lb. .27½ .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads. ¼c per lb. over car-lot prices
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½ .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 .45

Spout assembly is held in inverted position by screw-on cover cap. All fittings are recessed. Flat cover surface speeds stacking, saves storage space.



HOW REVERSIBLE SPOUT ASSEMBLY WORKS



To pour, you simply unscrew and remove cap and protective metal seal. Spout is lifted out and placed in position for pouring. As illustrated above, two openings in the spout provide choice of fast or slow pouring speeds. For slow pouring, simply remove the small cap on the first opening. Spout is fastened with the screw-down cap you originally removed from the cover. Entire operation is completed in seconds.

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Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP dried powd bgs., dms., works lb .19 - 20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 9.10 - 9.70
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald 100 lbs 4.40 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

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Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3,2, turbid, dm., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 52° Be, turbid, 1:2,4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
solid, 1:3,2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .638 - .697
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech. anhyd., bgs. c.l., dlvd. E ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 120.00 - —
Sulfide, flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
fused bbls., c.l. works E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns, c.l. works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.27½ - 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 - 10.40
Tungstate tech. kgs. dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .31 - .38
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .40
soln., comi. aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 47.00 - —
protein chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd. super. bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .795 - .805
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Stannous chloride anhyd. dms., works lb. .921 - 1.415
hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .80½ - .81½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.056 - 1.076
Starch corn pearl paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c per 100 lbs. higher
Potato, dom, Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¼ - .09¼
Rice bgs. l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.
Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk, gram. lb. .0750 - .0775
Strontium bromide, NF, dms., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .68 - —
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.48 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½% dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0885 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sulfabenzamide, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sodium fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd. dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms. lb. 2.50 - —

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ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

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VITAMIN B_{12} SOLUBLE GRADE

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Sterwin Chemicals INC.

SUBSIDIARY OF STERLING DRUG INC.
1450 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Sulfamerazine USP microcrystals lb 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium USP dms., lb 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine microcrystals dms., lb 8.90 9.40
powd. dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 1.90
powd. dms lb 1.30 1.50
Quinoxaline veterinary, dms lb 6.40 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins, lb 7.00 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium monohydrate, dms lb 7.50 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms lb 2.85 3.00
powd dms lb 2.50 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 28.00 - —
dometsic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 - —
refo. flowers USP, bgs. mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.55 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.10 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.65 - —
salt block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.70 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg. bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.90 - —
refd., bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
obls., mines 100 lbs 4.55 - —
treated 2.5% mineral oil, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 04¾ —
tanks same nasis lb 03¾ —
Dioxide liq., coml., cyls. works, frt. equald lb. .10 .12
multi unit cars, works lb .0535- —
tanks works lb .045 —
refrigeration 150-lb cyls. dlvd. lb .30 —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
c.l. same basis lb 04¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. 03¾ —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 130.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 130.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a puiv., bulk, c.l., Baltn unit-ton .88 .91
Carteret N J unit-ton. 88 .91
triple 48% or more a.p.a puiv., bulk c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .99 —

T

2,4,5-T dms. c.l. works frt. equald. lb 1.18 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 —
l.c.l. works lb 1.29 —
Talc dom ord. Calif. grd. bgs. c.l., works ton 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l. works ton 19.40 —
l.c.l. works ton 37.00 —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs. c.l. works ton 28.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l works ton 31.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 34.00 —
99.95% micronized bgs works ton 38.00 —
imp Canadian grd bgs., c.l. mines ton 20.00 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- .08
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¼- .09⅜
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- .07⅞
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- .07⅜
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09⅝- .10⅛
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour Brazilian bgs ex whse lb. .10½ Nom.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. 47 49
l.c.l. same basis gal 50 51
tanks, same nasis gal .39 —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. same basis gal 57 .58
tanks, same basis gal 46 —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l. same basis gal 73½ 74½
tanks, same basis gal 62½ —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate)
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 25½- —
tanks works lb 22 —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾- —
extra dms lb 41 .60
prime dms lb .30 45
Terpinyl acetate extra cns. dms. lb 60 75
prime, dms lb .55 70
Propionate dms lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate USP 100-gm lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane dms works lb. 14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene)
USP 55 gal dms. works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller dms. works lb. 23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. .75 —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. or t.t.l. works lb. .37 —
tanks works lb. 35 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal dlvd lb 12.50 15.00
Sulfate 99% bots dlvd lb 8.00 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms. lb 4.00 —
And sodium acetate USP fib dms lb. 4.45 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP., 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular fib dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate USP fib dms kilo 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms. ton lots lb .72 - —
less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib dms., 100-lb lots or more. works lb 3.50 —
dl-Threonine bots. 1-kilo lots. kilo 450.00 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms lb 2.50 2.75
Iodide NF ums lb 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.01⅛- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate)
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ —
ceramic, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .22½ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran. bgs., c.l., f.o.b Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 —
Niagara Falls, N Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 —
5-ton lots ton 142.50 —
ton lots ton. 147.50 —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .27½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l lb .09½- —
Tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 134.20 —
Acetate, bots kilo. 122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 30.50 -32.00
Acid succinate kilo. 165.00 —
o-Tolidine base paste kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride paste kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.85 - —
Toluene (see Toluol)
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd., dms., works lb. 70 - —
m-Toluidine dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid dms. frt. alld lb. .60 .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N Y gal. .35 - —
bayonne N J gal. .34 - —
Baytown Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R I gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .34 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd. fib dms. same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate tech., non-ref., dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .13 —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½- .12½
Trichotine citrate, 85% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate refd. tech., non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln. dms., c.l., works frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works frt equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks works frt equald, 100% nasis lb .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l. works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l. frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb .21½ —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Tyrothricin USP bots gram. .75 - .85
dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.20 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., t.l. dlvd E ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse ton. 140.00 - —
45% N agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane USP dms lb 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb 12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
dl Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -37.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 86.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex-dock ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - —
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin ex eugenol tins 25-lb lots. lb 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb lots lb 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer 55-gal dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tankcars, works lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., works lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Tricloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- .04¼
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast)
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2 dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ)
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione)
K_1 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha)

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 2.25 - —
dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots N Y or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
5-24-lb lots, cns. N Y or Chicago lb 2.15 —
Wattle bark fair average African bls., ex dock ton. 95.00 -96.00
merchantable, bls. ex dock ton. 91.00 -92.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .08¼- .08½
solid E. Africa 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅛- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra lb. .10 - —
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb lots.
Wax amorph (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry bgs lb. .45 .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .71 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs lb. .73 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .68 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .73 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns. lb. .71 - .73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .70 - .71
refd., bgs lb. .73 - .74
Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c higher.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. .65 - .66
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .68
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .67
Parnanyba crude bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.43 - 1.45
Parnahyba, bgs. ton lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .49
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .85 - .88
tech., bgs lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 - —
rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l. same basis.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45-47°C., same basis lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio. gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .32½- —

Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal .34 · —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal .33 · —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal .35 · —
Houston, Tex ..... gal .33 · —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal .34 · —
Providence, R. I..... gal .35 · —
Wood River, Ill. ... gal .35 · —

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 · —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 · —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 · —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 · —
debittered, USP Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 · —
Torula, USP dlvd lb. .18 · —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 · —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.20 · —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 2.45 · —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 3.25 · —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 · —
Selenide lithopone all shades, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 1.15 · —
Cadmium yellows Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 · —
Dlvd. Ala., Ft. Ga. La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g. bbls. same basis as yellow, chrome. lb. 2.35 · —
G pigment, bbls ..... lb. 2.20 · —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 · —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
pure, bgs. c.l. works lb. .11½ —
l.c.l. works lb 11¾ —
Mercury, oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 · —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 —
Ocher (see Yellow iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.... lb. .29 · —
basic, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .34 · —
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 · .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.73 · 4.23

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 · —
1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 · —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 · —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms ... lb. .53 · —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .29½- .29¾
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E .... lb. .192 —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .202 —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.... lb. .42 · —
precip., powd., dms. ... lb. .26 · —
soln. 50% dms c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.80 · —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.40 · —
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 5.15 · —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 · —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs.11.20 · —
gran 6b dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 · —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.11.95 · —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs. 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .523 · —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 · —
Dust, pigment, bbls. c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .49 · .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 · —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .24 · —
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½- —
New York lb. .14 · —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms. frt alld lb. .30 —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls. works, lb .20 · —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
French process, comL, green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms, lb. .39 · —
powd. dms lb. .42 · .49
Resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms. frt. alld lb. .29 · —
Silicofluoride, dms., works... lb. .12½- .14
Stearate, tech. USP ctns. c.l lb. .39 · —
lb. .39 · —
l.c.l. lb. .40 · .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs. c.l. dlvd E 100 lbs 8.75 · —
l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 9.75 · —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran, dms lb .28 · —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 · 2.60
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 · —
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs.10.85 · —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs.11.35 · —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 · —

Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04⅝- —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l. 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb .23 —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse .... lb. 4.50 7.00
Oxide 92½-99%, white grd., bbls. or bgs. works lb. 1.50 —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb .45 —
CP, white, grd. bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 · —
lump electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 —
milled, electric-fused, ogs., c.l., works lb. .59 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .60 —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .33½- —

Bids Wanted

Chemicals, 1,056 ¼-pt. bots. pine needle oil, 96 ⅛-oz. bots. pituitary posterior, 864 1-lb. bots. potassium bicarbonate, 288 ¼-lb. bots. potassium bitartrate, 1,056 ¼-lb. bots. stearic acid, 192 ¼-lb. bots. tannic acid, 216 1-lb. bots. same, 408 1-lb. bots. coaltar, inv. A-279, Jan. 17, Vets Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Drugs, 24 ¼-lb. bots. quinine hydrochloride, 264 1-oz. bots. sulfosalicylic acid, 288 ¼-lb. bots. same, inv. A-279, Jan. 17, 8,640 bots. of 100 codeine phosphate tabs., 1,776 bots. of 500 pentobarbital sodium capsules, 10,212 bots. of 1,000 saccharin sodium tabs., 12,258 bots. of 100 same, 2,500 tubes of 20 scopolamine hydrobromide tabs., 912 bots. of 500 secobarbital sodium capsules, 768 bots. of 100 sodium salicylate tabs., 24 bots. of 1,000 same, inv. A-273, Jan. 16, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Insecticide, 3,125 gals. DD1, lindane, liq., indoor fogging, inv. 613, Jan. 15, 5,940 gals. lindane, liq., inv. 639, Jan. 25, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., Naval Supply Activities, 3rd Ave & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, 600 gals. interior latex base paint, 100 gals. interior latex base enamel, inv. 134, Jan. 17, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Robins AFB, Ga.; 64 qt. insignia white in oil color paint, 27 gals. aircraft gloss insignia white enamel, 30 pts. chrome green, pigment in oil, inv. 100, Jan. 18, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Holloman AFB, New Mexico; 312,150 lbs. zinc chromate dry pigment, inv. 1191, Jan. 18, 4,599 gals. semigloss syn. enamel, 5,064 gals. same, glyceryl phthalate, lusterless, inv. 882, Jan. 25, 4,163 gals. lusterless enamel, inv. 878, Jan. 21, 700 gals. aircraft type I enamel, inv. (4)-886, Jan. 17, 8,670 gals. rust inhibiting lacquer primer, 5,990 gals. syn. semigloss enamel, inv. 876, Jan. 20, 26,628 gals. heat resisting enamel, 3,190 gals. general use spraying lacquer, small business only, inv. 877, Jan. 21, 2,348 gals. gasoline removable camouflage paint, inv. (4)-881, Jan. 18, 4,044 gals. traffic paint, inv. (4)-867, Jan. 17, 2,100 qts. cellulose nitrate dope, 1,700 gals. same, inv. (4)-875, Jan. 28, 7,824 qts. striping and stencilling enamel, inv. (4)-1209, Jan. 24, 13,660 gals. ship exterior and interior enamel, inv. 1211-BH, Jan. 31, 16,888 gals. interior deck enamel, inv. 1204, Feb. 1, 284,000 lbs. cuprous oxide pigment, inv. 1179, Jan. 23, 1,972 gals. steel primer, exterior oil paint, inv. (4)-1195, Jan. 28, 19,206 gals. interior oil paint, small business only, inv. 1214, Feb. 1, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Phenol, 39,290 lbs., tech., inv. (4)-1183, Jan. 17, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Trichloroethylene, 112,750 lbs., inv. 129, Jan. 17, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Robins AFB, Ga.

Tung oil, 75,788 lbs., raw, inv. 1203, Jan. 24, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Customs Chemist Retires

Herbert W. Eckweiler, assistant chief chemist of the New York laboratory of the Bureau of Customs, has retired. Mr. Eckweiler was appointed to that position in 1935, and held the position continuously except for three years during the war when he worked in the chemical and mineral divisions of the War Production Board.

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Businessmen in Public Affairs

In a recent contribution to the widespread and still spreading efforts to get business leaders to take a helpful part in the really big business of running the government of the United States, the president of the national Chamber of Commerce called on them to take a greater interest in public affairs and help to develop domestic and international policies. "Our function," he said, "is no longer just our business; it is, rather, the total business of America."

Some commenters on the objectives of the program suggested by the head of the national trade group emphasized his reference to the threat to business prestige presented by "inability to meet the newer and greater problems of world leadership." None, however, presented a satisfactory explanation of whose problems laid the heaviest handicap on the exercising of such leadership by this country. It must be admitted that those problems are world problems. But, it is most difficult to construct a concept of them which will get anything like world acceptance. It is true, as the chamber's president said, that "this nation's prosperity and freedom depend on strengthening the Atlantic community"; but, anyone who has seen the comment of the British and French press upon what this country has done to weaken that community by leaving certain activities to the United Nations is forced to the conclusion that, although the United States is expected to do the larger part, if not the whole, of the job needed by the community, it will have to follow the blueprints of the other major members, who are chiefly in need of its doing and would be most benefited thereby.

Another thing that stands out like a sore thumb in connection with the meeting of world problems is that nobody is in agreement with anybody else on what those problems are. Should the Atlantic community be strengthened, as the speaker urged, "not only as a military alliance, but also as an economic, political, and cultural community," the concepts of the concomitant problems would be multiplied by at least ten, and there would be no means of distinguishing clearly between what problems were political and what were economic, because most of them are already complex composites of the two, on which there is no agreement as to the relative volume or value of either component.

All that goes also for the domestic side of the national business leader's proposal on policy making. The domestic problems mainly regarded as being foremost in demanding attention at this time are two. One has to do with civil rights; the other, with inflation. Those who comment on them are as far apart as the global poles in their views on wherein or to what extent they are locally, or sectionally, or nationally political, economic, or social.

The national trade leader suggested that businessmen approach their participation in public affairs by establishing contacts with their representatives in congress, studying legislation, and developing policies "tested by the standards, not just of business, but of the national welfare." That presents another distinction which will be most difficult to determine. So does his suggestion that "when government action is necessary, let us recognize it and be eager to participate in planning and administering governmental policy."

Businessmen can do much toward the meeting of domestic and international problems—if they can find some impartial source of reliable information on exactly what is to be done and are fully freed from restraint in their handling of their accepted share of the doing.

Problems of Nuclear Wastes

New materials and new methods are being reported to have new potentialities in the direction of meeting the demands of the atomic age for nuclear power. But, the biggest problem in that area of technical functioning is still what to do with the wastes from nuclear reactors.

Some progress is reported in methods of disposal which will do away, at least in some part, with the space problem attending the present practice of storing the waste in water in gigantic underground tanks.

Some hope is being expressed that the production systems will ease that burden of space and cost. One of the most respected developments is based on the concentration of the wastes in solid form. But, there still remains the problem of disposing of the concentrates. They do not demand as much space as the aqueous solutions: but they are much more radioactive. There is said to be some hope that a process will be developed which will provide from the concentrates isotopes that are industrially or medically applicable, or at least adaptable. But, there will still be a big problem of disposing of the elemental components of the waste which are not so converted.

One of the most active fields of disposal by utilization is that of food irradiation, despite the widespread doubting of its freedom from hazardous potentialities. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has undertaken to collect, correlate, and distribute information on the use of radioactive isotopes in agriculture. To what extent that can or will find a safe and satisfactory use for reactor wastes is still wholly a matter of guess. The experiments are being conducted along lines of pasteurization or other sterilization, with some side ramifications in areas of destructive, or at least inhibitive, effects upon animal and vegetable life. Perhaps the widest experimentation has been in the isotoping of stored potatoes to retard sprouting. Encouraging results are being reported also on the application of isotopes as insecticides and parasiticides. Experiments in crop promotion by various means, including soil treatments, are reported still to be at a discouraging stage. The same is said to be true with reference to livestock, beyond light applications for pesticidal purposes.

One of the most interesting reports on the utilization of isotopes—potentially derivable from reactor wastes—comes from Oregon State College, where test-tube experiments are said to have shown that exposure of sawdust to atomic rays converts the cellulose to what may be a digestively assimilable foodstuff for cows. But, it is still quite evident that, if the human race is to live in and through anything like a so-called "atomic age," a great many incidental chemical, physical, and social problems will have to be solved. It has not yet been proven that any of the talked-about methods of turning to the oceans for help in the solving of the problems of reactor wastes will suffice for the protection and preservation of mankind.

Aid for Health Schools

The United States Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has made it known that there is going to be another requesting from the congress of funds for a program in the first two sectors of that department's administrative area. The legislators will be asked to provide for the financing of assistance for medical, dental, and public health schools in the providing of research, teaching, and training facilities. No particulars have yet become available with reference to the conditions of the proffering or providing of aid. Last year's program was to comprise the granting of $250,000,000 over five years on a fifty-fifty basis with funds raised otherwise by the institutions.

It will be very interesting to see the program on which this latest HEW plan will be based. It can but be guessed, quite widely, to what extent the emphasis will be laid upon public welfare as an objective. There is a need for more doctors, dentists, and public health workers. But, as in all other specially trained services, the bigger need is for better practitioners—not necessarily better trained, so much as better fitted. There is also a big need for their being distributed in better relation to community health needs.

The president of the Blue Cross told the New York Academy of Medicine at its recent annual meeting that the biggest need in medical service for the public is for a "Priesthood of Medicine," in accordance with the tenet of the Hippocratic oath:—"With purity and holiness will I pass my life and practice my art." Out of unsatisfactory, even discouraging, experiences, thousands of ailing persons everywhere are ready to say:—"Amen" to the declaration by the academy speaker that "there has been too much effort put upon technical training and too much neglect of the humanities: we are producing more and more trained men and fewer and fewer educated men."

But, can federal financial aid remedy that condition? What can the welfare efforts of the treble-purposed federal department do to fit the results of its educational program to the real health needs of the public? Will they create a Hippocratic priesthood or an autocratic priestcraft in the providing of medical care? Will they tend in the direction of the nationalized medicine of Britain, with its increasing manifestation of labor unionism, not only in narrower and narrower specialization? Can they provide the institutional graduate with adequate ability to evaluate the results or allergic potentialities of application of a special drug beyond the terms of the "literature" he has received from its manufacturer?

It is easy to talk about putting up money for more, bigger, and even better facilities for education, as well as training in health services. But, whence will come the staffing personnel? That question is a stumper when looked upon with due regard for the need for qualification in human relations, as well as in medical technic. It is the same question that demands to be met in all areas of technical training if the result is to be what it should be educationally.

Washington Talks It Over

Government Selects Charlotte, N. C., as Testing Ground For Its New National Health Survey Program.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Charlotte, N. C., has been selected as testing ground for the new national health survey program being launched this year by the Public Health Service at the direction of congress. The pilot test study will begin in Charlotte January 28.

This initial action will pre-test a number of aspects of a questionnaire being developed for national use at a later date. Data to be collected will include statistics on the number, age, sex, occupation of persons suffering from disease, injuries, or handicapping conditions; medical care received; the length of time that these people have been prevented from carrying on their usual occupations or activities; and the economic and other impacts of such conditions.

The answers which the Public Health Service comes up with when the national survey has been completed, will be of great interest to drug manufacturers as well as the medical professions. The survey is being undertaken under a law passed last session by congress to have PHS make continuing annual surveys and studies of the US population to determine the extent of illness and disability. The last previous federal survey of this type was conducted twenty years ago.

Chemical Information Available

Market researchers, economists and others can now get preliminary statistics from the 1954 census of manufactures, conducted by the Bureau of Census, for the miscellaneous chemical products group of industries. In some cases, comparative figures for the last previous census of manufactures, covering 1947, are shown.

The information is contained in an advance report of the census bureau titled MC-28-8, Miscellaneous Chemical Products, and includes data on the following industries: Printing ink, essential oils, toilet preparations, glue and gelatin, carbon black, compressed and liquefied gases, insecticides and fungicides, salt, and chemical products not elsewhere classified.

General statistics are given by regions and states for each industry on the number of establishments, employment and payrolls, production workers and manhours worked and wages, value added by manufacture, cost of materials, value of shipments, and capital expenditures. Another table gives quantity and value of products shipped, including interplant transfers.

Refugees Seen Filling Need

Chemical industry firms in need of scientists, engineers, and other research personnel might find their needs met, in part at least, among the thousands of Hungarian refugees now entering the country.

The National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council have taken cognizance of this new source of scientific personnel and have set up an office at Camp Kilmer, N. J., to aid the refugees find suitable positions in the United States.

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the academy, said that arrangements have been made by which the agencies screening the refugees will identify qualified research personnel and refer them to the new academy-research council office.

Close working arrangements have been established with the American Council for Emigrees in the Professions which is seeking to provide assistance to individuals with advanced professional training, other than research personnel.

In addition, the academy has undertaken to establish means for making contact with scientists and other scholars among the Hungarians still in Austria who may come to the US, in an effort to facilitate their prompt placement upon arrival.

An Open Letter to All Downtown Drug and Chemical People

"BEEKMAN! ONE MALE!"

If you work in New York below Canal Street, some day you may be as glad to have Beekman-Downtown Hospital right around the corner as I was.

Believe me, when a ptomaine bug bites you or one of your associates, it's great just to grab a phone and get an ambulance in a matter of minutes. In goes the stretcher, the driver barks, "Beekman! One Male!" into his radio and before you know it, you're under expert care, in a comfortable room, in what—surprisingly enough—turns out to be a very quiet neighborhood at night. Plenty of modern scientific equipment shows "jus' where yo' misery p'ints".

Your secretary trots over with the mail and you can have a 'phone, if your condition rates it. When you're interested in food, it's surprisingly good—which can't be said for many, far-fancier hospitals. But Beekman is a busy place and you don't stay a minute longer than necessary.

No need to tell you that hospitals can't run on room rates. All must have help and Beekman is your business-neighborhood hospital.

The 1957 Fund Drive for Beekman-Downtown Hospital starts this January. Shortly you'll get the descriptive brochure.

Doubtless you're acquainted with most of these gentlemen who have kindly agreed to serve on your Drug and Chemical Industry Committee. Please phone any of them if you need more information about Beekman, but do give your help promptly.

Make checks payable to Mr. N. Baxter Jackson, but please mail them to me at 30 Church Street, New York 7. That way you'll avoid any chance of double follow-up and your donation will be acknowledged promptly for your tax file.

Thank you for your help.

William S. Auchincloss, Editor
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Heavy Chemicals

Sodium metal was uniformly higher in tankcar quantities last week. A producer initiated a spot increase of 1 cent per pound in tankcars December 10. Other firms gradually fell into line with the rise. Brick and fused regular grades of sodium were unchanged, with prices expected to remain steady. Rock and table salt were higher in New York as a result of the nationwide freight rate increase granted December 28. The 1½ cents rise was the first since October.

Copper cyanide declined as a result of previous reductions in copper metal. Reason for the lag in the reduction was that metal prices, while a factor in pricing of cyanide, have become less important over the past few years.

While most of the trade was offering phosphorus pentoxide at 13.95 cents per pound, one producer still held out at a price of 14½ cents in carlots, maintaining that the 45 cent advance was not enough to cover increased production costs.

Titanium tetrachloride prices were announced at levels drastically lower than previously. The advance scheduled for granular and powdered potassium nitrate was rescinded by producers.

Rayon producers were optimistic in their forecasts for the coming year. This position buoyed the spirits of sellers of sulfuric acid, caustic soda and other materials which go into rayon.

Exports of copper sulfate in November were the smallest since the Bureau of Mines began keeping data on that material in January, 1951.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 5 at 84.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 64.8 percent for the previous week, and 94.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Buying interest has picked up considerably following the year-end lull. Consumer inventories, low around January 1 owing to year-end adjustments, were being built up as general business returned to normal.

There was as yet little reaction to the announcement made earlier by a southwestern producer of price increases in its muriatic.

It was generally felt, however, that the increase, while only local, would serve to have a firming influence on sales areas in the southwest.

The New York metropolitan area reported an unstable position pricewise, and firm bids for large quantities could have shaded prices.

In other parts of the northeast and midwest, however, quotations were reported steady and unchanged, with demand heavy, particularly from the steel industry.

Acid, Nitric—Prices were firm and unchanged. Current quotations were expected to hold, at least for the balance of the first quarter. Demand held up strongly all through the end-use pattern.

Acid, Sulfuric—Steel, rayon, petroleum refining, pigment, chemical and other manufacturing accounted for large volume withdrawals against contracts.

It was indicated that rayon producers are very optimistic about the coming year, feeling that it should be as good or better than 1956 in terms of sales.

The American Iron and Steel Institute last week estimated production at 2,517,000 tons, or 98.3 percent of capacity. This figure compares with the previous week's steel output of 2,490,000 tons, or 97.3 percent of capacity.

Actual production a year ago last week was 2,428,000 tons, or 98.6 percent of 1956 capacity. Percent of capacity is based on an annual capacity of 133,459,150 net tons as of January 1, 1957.

Alum—Prices of long standing for ammonium, potassium and potash-chrome alums held without change last week. These materials find their way into such applications as photography and swimming pool water settlement.

Aluminum Sulfate—The market was active last week, as the paper industry continued to take substantial quantities. Inquiry for water treatment was moderately good, depending on locale.

Calcium Carbide—Price of standard generator size continued unchanged at $134.40 per ton, drums, carlots, delivered. This price has been in effect since 1952. Deliveries against contract were in good volume.

Calcium Chloride—Replacement orders during the past two weeks have been fairly heavy. This position has been due to a cold snap which has prevailed over much of the country, and a consequent increase in consumption of chloride for use in highway ice control.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 7.5c. per lb.
Salt, rock, 1½c. per lb.
table, 1½c. per lb.
Sodium, metallic, tanks, 1c. per lb.
Stannate, 6.3c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 0.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 6.6c. per lb.
Tin, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Copper cyanide, 3c. per lb.
Potassium nitrate, 25c. per cwt.
Titanium tetrachloride, 19¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
103.86	103.87	102.35	101.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chlorine—December was termed a tight month by producers, who reported that demand during that month was so strong that producing facilities were taxed to capacity in nearly all cases.

Heavy production of glycols is reported to have been a key factor in the large volume consumption of chlorine during the past few months. Insecticide production is expected to keep chlorine demand strong from now until the spring.

Copper Cyanide—Price of this material has been reduced owing to the recent reduction in copper metal quotations. Technical cyanide in barrels was newly quoted at 74½c. per pound, barrels, 20,000-pound lots or more.

Thousand-pound lots and more, same basis, were quoted at 75½c. per pound, same basis, and smaller lots were priced at 77½c. per pound, same basis.

Copper Oxychloride—Despite the recent drop in the price of copper metal, quotations of long standing for copper oxychloride continued without change. Current prices were expected to hold through the first quarter.

Copper Sulfate—Production of copper sulfate in the United States in November was 9 percent less than in October, and except for January, was the smallest of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments rose 4 percent and were 500 tons in excess of production; stocks dropped 13 percent. Inventories were sufficient for little more than three weeks' requirements at the November rate of shipments.

Foreign trade data for November are not available. There were no imports in October. Exports of 850 tons were the smallest since this series of reports was begun by the Bureau in January, 1951, and probably for a considerable time prior to that month.

Gross weight production of copper sulfate was 4,500 tons in November, as against 4,952 tons in October. Shipments were 5,012 tons in November, as against 4,804 tons in October; stocks were 4,076 tons in November, as against 4,692 tons in October.

Phosphorus Pentoxide—One producer last week still held at an advance of $1 per hundred pounds, effective January 1, while other producers were firm at an advance of 45c. per hundred pounds.

The one dollar advance was reported being adhered to because the producer felt that this increase more clearly reflected higher costs of production accumulated since the last previous rise, in 1953.

Potassium Nitrate—The price advance of 25c. per hundred pounds, originally scheduled for January 1 for granular and powdered was rescinded.

Granular went back to its old quotation of $9.25 per hundred pounds, bags, 20-ton lots, and $10.50 to $11 per hundred pounds, smaller lots, same basis.

Powdered resumed its former quotation of $10.25 per hundred pounds, bags, 20-ton lots, works, and $11.50 to $12 per hundred pounds, smaller lots, same basis.

Salt—Owing to freight rate increases which went into effect December 28, rock and table salt prices were advanced 1½c. per hundred pounds at New York.

Rock in paper bags, carlots, New York,

was advanced to $1.04 per hundred pounds; table (vacuum common fine) was higher, quoted at $1.29 per hundred pounds.

Soda, Caustic—Export inquiry continued strong, owing to the tight shipping position in European countries brought about by the blocking of the Suez Canal.

Latin American countries came into the market in strength for immediate needs. Previously, a good part of their requirements had come from Europe.

Demand from Latin America was expected to continue in good volume until (1) the Suez Canal is reopened and shipping becomes normal, or (2) the dollar shortage catches up with South American importers.

Sodium—The new spot and contract price of 17c. per pound in tankcar quantities was uniform last week. The advance of 1c. per pound in this category was initiated by a producer December 10 on spot.

Metallic bricks remained unchanged, at 19½c. per pound, 14,000-pound lots or more, works, and fused, 19c., same basis. Current demand was active; supplies were adequate.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Sales were reported satisfactory, although there was nothing outstanding at present in this market. It was estimated by one source that nearly half the sodium bicarbonate produced goes into prepared mixes (cake mixes, cookie mixes, self-rising flours and the like).

While a sizable quantity of bicarbonate is now used in dry fire extinguishers, it was indicated that this market might expand considerably in the future due to the comparatively recent introduction at the consumer level of aerosol-type dry fire extinguishers.

Sodium Phosphates—The strike at the plant of a producer of several of the phosphates continued on into its second month last week.

However, other producers reported that the labor dispute, with its consequent loss of production, has not had too much of an effect on manufacturers remaining in operation.

Titanium Tetrachloride—Expansion of production facilities has brought about sweeping reductions in price. Last week, material was quoted at 20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 26c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 27½c. to 29c. per pound, smaller lots, same basis, as to quantity.

Tin Salts—Price differentials between three tin salts and tin have been increased. Potassium stannate, sodium stannate and stannous sulfate are the materials affected.

With higher tin last week, potassium stannate price was raised to 78c. to 85.3c. per pound; sodium stannate,, 63.8c. to 69.7c;. stannic chloride, 79.5c. to 80.5c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 92.1c. to $1.415; hydrous crystals, 80½c. to 81½c.; and sulfate, $1.056 to $1.076.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The Bureau of Mines predicts that, barring any unforeseen interruptions, the industry would produce a record annual output in 1956 of slightly less than 1,680,000 tons.

Copper—Domestic producers' prices held unchanged at 36c. per pound delivered US destinations for electrolytic. However, lack of buying interest has sent custom smelters' prices lower, to 35c. per pound, spot.

Silver—Bullion held unchanged, at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Market was slightly steadier last week, and rallied toward the close. Straits metal was quoted at $1.01⅛c. per pound, spot, on Friday, on the strength of a strike at Penang.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks, according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*November*	*October*
Special high grade	30,753	30,360
High grade	13,776	13,372
Intermediate	5,597	2,502
Prime western	41,682	47,259
Total	91,808	93,493

Stocks	*November*	*October*
Special high grade	22,864	29,558
High grade	5,192	5,924
Intermediate	1,225	1,539
Prime western	40,904	51,789
Total	70,185	88,810

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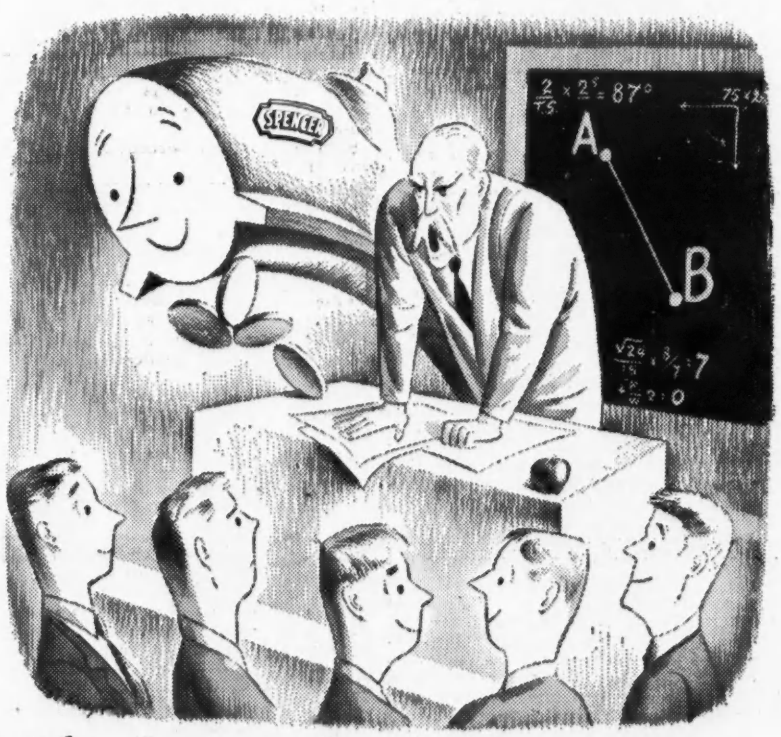

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Obituaries

Dr. Ferdinand W. Breth

Dr. Ferdinand W. Breth, vice-president and technical director of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, died January 8 in that city. He was seventy years old.

Dr. Breth came to the United States in 1915, at which time he joined Sonneborn. After World War I, he established the firm's research laboratories at Belleville, N. J., and Petrolia and Franklin, Pa.

He was instrumental in the development of "porocel," a chemical which activates bauxite and is used as a decolorizer for oil and wax, and is used as a pour-point depressant for motor oils.

Arthur E. Hecker

Arthur E. Hecker, retired vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, New York, and president of Chemical Construction Corporation, a subsidiary, died January 8 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was sixty-five years old.

In 1945, Mr. Hecker was appointed Cyanamid's chief engineer, and in 1949, he became assistant to the vice-president, playing an important role in the company's plant expansions.

Mr. Hecker worked for the Department of Agriculture for several years on a synthetic ammonia program.

Ralph L. Duff, former chief metallurgical engineer for the old Standard Oil Development Company, now Esso Research & Engineering Company, Linden, N. J., died January 7 in Roselle, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old.

G. Andrew Hubel, for twenty years an accountant with Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died January 5 in Port Chester, N. Y. He was sixty-two years old.

Andrew J. Koepfler, merchandising manager of National Carbon Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, died January 7 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old.

Wendell G. Thayer, manager of the Feather River Project Association and former executive director of Pacific Oil Institute, died January 5 in Los Angeles. He was fifty-two years old.

Petroleum Industry's

—Continued from page 7

went for properties and plants in the United States, while $18 billion or 32 percent was spent for facilities in foreign areas. The total outlay was distributed by departments of the business as follows: 59 percent for production facilities, 13 percent for transportation, 16 percent for refining and 12 percent for marketing.

More than $40 billion or 64 percent of the total gross investment at December 31, 1955, employed by the industry was located in the United States. The overall investment of $63 billion was divided among departments as follows: production 48 percent, transportation 17 percent, refining 20 percent and marketing 15 percent.

Of the investment of $23 billion in the free foreign countries, United States enterprises contributed about $8 billion or 35 percent. The participation of American oil companies represented 54 percent of the industry's total gross fixed assets in Canada, 61 percent in Venezuela, 26 percent in Western Europe, 47 percent in the Middle East and 22 percent in other countries. Their share in free foreign crude oil operations for 1955 was 55 percent of production and 40 percent of refinery runs.

According to the report the industry is to a large extent self-financing. Of the $24 billion of capital spent in the United States for petroleum facilities during the five years 1951-55, $20 billion came from retained earnings and capital extinguishment charges, with only $4 billion provided primarily by the capital markets. This pattern of reinvestment of earnings, the authors feel, is essenial to support the present and anticipated growth of the industry.

Pension Assets

—Continued from page 5

compared with 25 percent in the case of all-manufacturing. Less than one-half of one percent of chemical companies' non-insured funds assets were invested in the stock of their own firms.

Since 1951, there have been some marked changes in the type of investments made with non-insured pension funds. Investment of chemical funds in securities issues rose from 86 to 97 percent, but the types of securities changed materially. Over the 1951-54 period, investment in corporate bonds jumped from 23 to 35 percent while holdings of government bonds dropped from 47 to 38 percent.

Stock holdings rose from 16 to 24 percent. Chemical assets other than those invested in securities, which dropped from 14 to 3 percent from 1951 to 1954, primarily represented cash and deposits and holdings in mortgages and real estate. Those 1951-54 changes in chemical pension fund investments generally paralleled somewhat similar changes in the case of all-manufacturing industries combined.

The bulk of non-insured pension fund receipts in the chemical industry consists of employer contributions which represented 98 percent of total employer-employee contributions in 1954 as compared with 91 percent in the case of all-manufacturing. Benefits paid out to chemical employees in 1954 represented 11.5 percent of employer-employee contributions in that year as compared with 15.6 percent in all-manufacturing.

Metric System

—Continued from page 3

and will be completed today when all dispensing equipment, scales, balances and other measuring devices will be standardized to metric requirements.

The company thinks that perhaps the greatest benefit from the metric system will be realized by the product development groups which write its manufacturing formulas.

Previously, when the lot size of a formula was increased or reduced, it was necessary to divide or multiply pounds, ounces and grains, or pints, fluid ounces, fluid drams and minims.

With the metric system, it is pointed out, a formula can be increased or reduced, in most cases, merely by shifting the decimal point, and the chances for error are greatly lessened.

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Jobs & People

Barnes, Richardson & Colburn—**James F. Donnelly** has become a member of Barnes, Richardson & Colburn, customs counsel for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.—**William W. Thomas,** assistant to the Calspray president on market and product development, has retired after thirty-three years of service with the firm. **Dr. Tibor Kopjas,** Hungarian refugee, has joined Calspray's formulation laboratory at Richmond.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**H. B. Coons** has been appointed superintendent of Carbide's Niagara Falls, N. Y. plant. **G. W. Cochrane** has been made a technical sales representative in the San Francisco district, while **C. G. Herion** has received a similar appointment in the Los Angeles district.

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.—**George H. Curtis** has joined Chemstrand as a market analyst in its research division.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**George C. Hein** has been named textile district sales manager in New York by Celanese.

Dewey & Almy Company, Cambridge, Mass., a division of W. R. Grace & Co.—**Edward L. Mears** has been made manager of the Dewey & Almy central services division.

Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York—**Charles W. Dorn** has been named director of Dexter's textile testing laboratories.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Frank P. Quinn** of duPont is serving as chairman of the paint division in the Legal Aid Society's 1957 campaign for funds.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—**George R. Williams** has been appointed sales representative for Emery in New York.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Frank G. Oswald** has been appointed industry sales manager in the Hercules synthetics department. **J. G. Little** has been made polyols sales manager in the department, while **Dr. J. W. Kneisley** has been named sales manager of oxidation products.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calf.—**Allan Sproul,** former president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has been elected a director of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical. **William B. Thomas** has been named plant manager of the firm's newly-acquired extrusion facility at Dolton, Ill., in the southeast Chicago metropolitan area.

Kelite Corporation, Berkeley Heights, N. J.—**Vincent E. Bowes** has been appointed petroleum service manager for Kelite.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Joseph Slapnik** has been transferred to the west coast sales office of Koppers chemical division, in Los Angeles.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York—**Joseph Baird Magnus,** executive vice-president of MM&R, has been appointed vice-commandant and vice-president of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of New York, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. Y.—**Dr. Frank L. Cohen,** director of production in Merck's chemical division, this year celebrates his twenty-fifth year of service with the company.

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Diphenyl Tolerance Rules May Be Eased for Citrus

The Food and Drug Administration announced last week that it was reconsidering a petition of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, to exempt diphenyl from the tolerance requirements of the Miller pesticide law when it is applied as a postharvest treatment to grapefruit, lemons, and oranges.

An earlier request for exemption had been turned down by the agency because the petition did not show what residues of diphenyl would occur in citrus treated by methods other than the one proposed in the petition. The agency set the residue tolerance at 110 parts per million.

Upon receipt of an amendment to the petition consisting of data on residues from additional methods of applying the chemical, FDA announced that it would reconsider the matter and act on the renewed request for exemption.

FDA also announced the following:—

Tentative approval has been given to a tolerance of thirty-five parts per million for residues of sodium 2,2-dichloropropionate on cottonseed, and five parts per million on sugar beets and sugar beet tops.

Tentative approval has been given to tolerances of ten parts per million for residues of inorganic bromides on certain raw agricultural commodities that have been fumigated with ethylene dibromide in the Mediterranean fruit fly control program.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., has filed a petition proposing a tolerance of seven parts per million for residues of maneb (manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate) on apricots.

Mississippi Chemical Names Fisackerly to Sales Post

R. H. Fisackerly has been appointed general sales manager for Mississippi Chemical Corporation. Yazoo City, Miss., a post made vacant by the recent death of Ward F. Seat. Mr. Fisackerly has been associated with Mississippi Chemical since its organization in 1948. He formerly served MCC as field representative and later as director of field services.

Alcohol Butadiene

—*Continued from page 3*

a small percentage of its capacity at the present time.

The plan to remove the restrictions on the use of the facility, once it has been disposed of by the government, has the full endorsement of the Federal Facilities Corporation, which abandoned efforts last month to negotiate the lease of the plant on a long-term basis to either Publicker or to Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, which has been interested in acquiring the plant.

The government attempted to lease the plant on a long-term basis after failing to get congress, in the closing days of last session, to approve the sale of the facilities to Union Carbide for $3,125,000 without a firm promise by the company to continue the production of butadiene, or to authorize the issuance of a new invitation for bids to sell the plant without restriction.

Under existing law, the plant can only be offered for lease and must be used for production of butadiene, and the lease must contain a national security clause requiring the operator to restore it to readiness for butadiene production exclusively at any time in the next ten years a national emergency develops.

The Vinson bill would remove both the national security clause requirements and the requirement that at least some part of the facility continue in the production of butadiene. By making the plant available for production of other chemicals, the government hopes to receive a wider response to a new invitation to purchase.

Lithium Corporation Elects Six to Vice-Presidencies

The appointment of four vice-presidents and the elevation of two to the newly created position of senior vice-president, has been announced by Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn.

Named vice-presidents were: Dr. R. B. Ellestad, director of research; Walter M. Fenton, director of product research and development; J. Dean Herman, director of chemical plant operations, and J. D. Campbell, director of sales.

Willis W. Osborne, treasurer, and Fremont F. Clarke, general manager of operations, the company's two vice-presidents, were appointed senior vice-presidents.

Chemical Items Specified For Purchase by Korea

Procurement information bulletin No. 57-3, issued last week by International Cooperation Administration, contains a number of commodity purchases in the chemical field authorized to be made by Korea from funds furnished by ICA.

Among the items to be bought, some from United States sources alone, and some from world sources, include inedible tallow, phosphate rock fertilizer, alcohol, pesticides, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, x-ray film, certain unspecified chemicals, caustic soda and soda ash.

Nat'l Cylinder Gas

—*Continued from page 3*

$3.5 million and is operating at full capacity. Equipment for the Chicago addition has been ordered and construction is expected to be completed in the summer.

The company is also completing construction of a plant at San Leandro, Calif., to begin production of oxygen early this year to supply San Francisco area industries.

A new hydrogen compressing plant at Huntsville, Ala., is scheduled to start production this month to meet industrial demands for electrolytic hydrogen for the processing of metals.

At San Juan, P.R., construction will start this month on an oxygen and acetylene producing plant to serve a steel mill and other consumers in expanding Puerto Rican industry.

In Venezuela, equipment has been ordered to double capacity of the NCG oxygen plant at Maracay, and the company is constructing a new oxygen plant at the iron ore mine port of Puerto Ordaz.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Movement appeared to be gaining momentum in this market last week, dealers here reported, though activity is still not up to earlier hopes. Much is dependent, one dealer said upon the overseas shipment factor and the extent to which land put into the soil bank will be fertilized. Sales for normal domestic use is not expected to be on a particularly good level due to draught and poor financial return for the farmer last year. Pesticides alone show some promise of reaching high on the market scene. Even here there have been some setbacks in the use of given pesticides. However, these are purely isolated and on the whole the pesticide scene is a good one. In other areas, it was noted that fertilizer shipments to Korea carried little domestic material. Some producers had hoped to dump some of their surplus in that shipment.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor pomace, $10.50 per unit-ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
109.30	108.70	108.68	110.78

For Current Prices See Page 9

Distribution of phosphate and nitrogen fertilizer by TVA was cut back sharply during fiscal 1956, according to a recent report. As against shipments of around 380,000 tons in fiscal 1955, last year's shipments fell to about 263,000 tons, most of which was for selected uses in thirty-five states. The drop in shipments was in accordance with previously announced policy. The report noted that production of concentrated superphosphate containing approximately 48 percent phosphorus pentoxide was less than half that of 1955. This was in line with TVA's gradual reduction of production over a period of several years. TVA output of superphosphate for the year amounted to 41,200 tons compared with 98,700 tons produced in 1955 and about 160,000 tons a few years ago. Production of calcium metaphosphate containing about 62 percent phosphorus pentoxide increased 11 percent in 1956, resulting primarily from process improvements. Output was about 73,200 tons, compared with 65,800 tons in the previous year.

Fertilizer used in the United States during 1955-56 was 4.4 percent less, tonnage-wise, than during the previous year, according to the National Plant Food Institute. With average plant nutrient content of commercial fertilizer still on the increase, the total amount of plant nutrients consumed probably held its own, the institute reported. Consumption in the United States during the year ended June 30 is estimated to have been 19,980,264 tons, a little less than a million tons under comparable 1954-55 figures. The average nutrient content in a ton of fertilizer sold in the United States continued its upward trend. In 1939, it was 20.3 percent; in 1954-55, it was 27.9 percent and in 1955-56, it will probably be just under 29 percent.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—This material and ammonium sulfate also appear, according to the reports of some dealers, to be in a long supply position with the outlook for the coming season remaining highly clouded by reason of the soil bank program and its effect on consumption as well as general economic conditions in agriculture.

Ammonium Sulfate—Domestic demand for this material for farm use showed signs of improving, one source noted last week. However, it was conceded that it is still rather early to determine whether fertilizer manufacturers will appear in the market for their Spring requirements early this year. Dealers may delay purchases until late February or early April, when the heavy shipping season in virtually all fertilizer materials begins. Slightly less than 13,000 metric tons of ammonium sulfate will be supplied by American producers in the Government contracted consignments for Korea, it was reported. Ammonium sulfate producers had hoped to be low bidders on a greater portion of the total tonnage, especially in the face of sizable stocks here.

Animal Proteins—A flurry in the castor pomace market rose and then settled into a nominal position because of absence of supply on spot. The situation developed two weeks ago with the arrival of some castor bean on the market for the first time in many months. The listing immediately climbed to $40 and then, when demand continued despite it, climbed once again to $45.50 where it stood until the stocks were depleted. At present the quote is $45.50 nominal and should remain there until the next shipment. Cold weather feed sales out of Chicago have brought the listings of some animal proteins up somewhat. Tankage climbed 25c. to a $5.75 position while blood moved up 50c. to $5.50. In both instances the New York prices remained unmoved at previous positions of $4.75 and $5.25 respectively. The rest of the market for the most part showed no great activity. The fish proteins reflected weakness and declined in some areas.

During October, 1956, a total of 18,178 tons of fishmeal and fishscrap was manufactured in the United States and Alaska, it was reported by the Department of the Interior. This was a decrease of 170 tons (one percent) in meal and scrap production compared with the same month one year ago. Menhaden production during October, 1956, amounted to 12,069 tons of meal and scrap— 19 percent less than reported for the same month in 1955. Imports of fishmeal into the United States during September, 1956, amounted to 3,865 tons compared with 4,376 tons imported during the same month of 1955.

Nitrogenous Fertilizers— Dealers here noted that domestic producers had only a small share in the Korean tonnage for approximately 120,000 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer. Owing to relatively heavy stocks on the domestic scene, the hope had been for heavy commitments. The outlook for sales during the pending season is also less than might be desired.

Phosphates—Cambodia has been issued an authorization by ICC to purchase $300,000 of phosphates and other fertilizer materials. The authorization provides for ICA financing of contracts entered between December 21 of last year and April 30 of this year. It provides for delivery not later than June 30. Purchases will be made from world sources with preference given to barter arrangements in the case of transactions involving a sale price of $100,000 or more.

The production of concentrated superphosphate during October amounted to 65,215 short tons, according to a report by the Bureau of Census. This compares with the 57,170 short tons produced during September and the 71,126 short tons produced during October, 1955. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the month amounted to 160,765 short tons as compared with 167,733 short tons on hand at the beginning of September and 92,284 short tons on hand at the beginning of October of the year previous. Shipments were recorded at 57,745 short tons in October, 59,956 short tons in September and 48,408 short tons during October of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 165,554 short tons in October, 160,765 short tons in September and 110,368 short tons at the end of October of the year previous.

Pesticides

A major producer has announced a new compound that kills annual weedy grasses and certain broad leaved weeds as they sprout, thus all but eliminating the need of hand cultivation. This material will be of particular help to truck farms near large cities where farm help is at a premium. It will be available on the market this year under the company trademark label. The compound is reported to be highly effective for controlling germinating annual grasses such as crab grass and foxtail and also chickweed, henbit and purslane, broad-leaved weeds which are common pests in horticultural crops. It has been field tested for the past three years by state experiment station workers, canners, frozen food packers and other commercial growers. It is said to offer an unusually high safety factor to crops.

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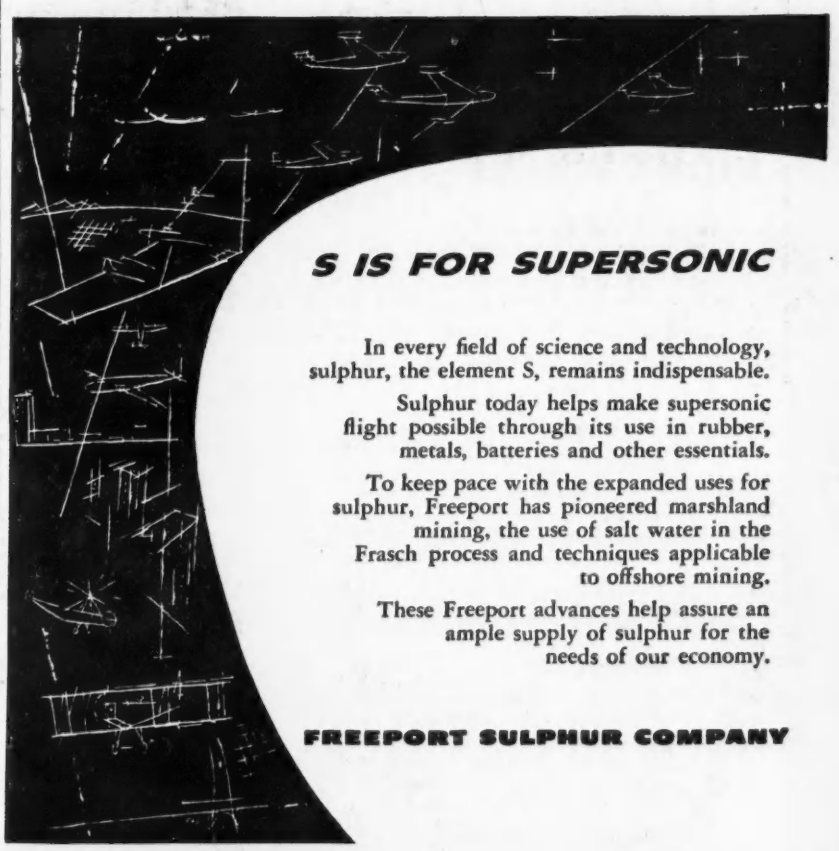

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Petroleum Derivatives

The 35c. advance in crude oil prices reported here last week has now spread to all major companies and producing areas. At least one major producer has raised its price for gasoline, and in all likelihood, others will follow. In view of these developments, the prospect of a price increase in solvents and related derivatives is now a virtual certainty. Advances are expected to range 1c. to 1½c. per gallon, depending on the type of material. Observers note that solvents usually respond to a change in crude prices not later than ten days after the new price is implemented. Hence, the advances may be regarded as imminent.

In other crude oil developments, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly production estimate, predicting a January output of 8,150,000 barrels daily. The December forecast was for 7,725,000 barrels daily. During January the Bureau anticipates a total gasoline demand of 108.5 million barrels, a gasoline yield of 42.2 percent and total crude runs of 8,370,000 barrels daily. Actual data for October indicated production of 6,966,000 barrels daily and an increase in domestic crude stocks of 237,000 barrels. Current data for November placed demand for domestic crude at 7,380,000 barrels daily. Exports of crude were 250,000 barrels per day, and crude runs totaled 8,027,000 barrels per day, the Bureau reported.

The foreign market for many petroleum derivatives has been exceptionally brisk in recent weeks because of an impending 15 percent increase in ocean freight rates. Some observers anticipate a corresponding lull after the increase is implemented in February.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
105.71	105.71	105.71	104.32

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Now that the major oil companies have joined in the 35c. advance in crude oil reported last week, the probability of a price increase in this solvent has become a virtual certainty. Sources close to the industry estimate the advance at 1c. to 1½c. per gallon. Usually, solvents respond to a price revision in crude oil within ten days. In view of this anticipated advance, spot buying is at a lively pitch right now. Supplies are adequate.

Cleaner's Naphtha—The holiday rush on this material has come to an end and the market is now expected to remain relatively quiet until the week before Easter. Quotations are firm and unchanged.

Lacquer Diluent—In the wake of crude oil advances, the price is firm, but unchanged. Active buying interest at the beginning of the year has given indication of a good first quarter. Supplies are adequate.

Partial Aromatics—The foreign market has continued to hold up well, while on the domestic scene the market has recovered from the year end lull. Prices were reported firm all along the line.

Toluol—Producers of this material experienced a highly gratifying year in respect to sales, but the chronic problem of oversupply in the cokeoven industry was no nearer to a solution. Petroleum makers were in a more favorable position, since, whenever a ready market was not available, they were able to use the material profitably in high octane gasoline.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—The group 3 price is steady and unchanged at 5c. per gallon. This quotation was set a few months back by way of a ½c. per gallon increase and, in the opinion of producers, is likely to hold through the remainder of the season.

The winter weather has not been as cold as it was last year in the Midwest, but it has been cold enough to sustain a high level of sales. A producer here reported that business at the beginning of the year was about equal to the sales level of the corresponding period of last year.

Propane—The price in New York was reported firm at 9.3c. per gallon. Sales were seasonally active, and supplies were adequately available.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 22 totaled 269,909,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 273,707,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,798,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 2,869,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 929,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended December 21 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,376,000 barrels, an increase of 21,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,061,000 barrels were 61,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 223,000 barrels above the week ended December 23, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 912,000 barrels daily, compared with 979,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending December 21, crude oil production averaged 7,304,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 8,010,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 911,000 barrels daily.

The amount of domestic crude oil to be consumed in January, 1957, was estimated last week by the Bureau of Mines at 8,150,000 barrels daily. The bureau had previously estimated December production at 7,725,000 barrels daily. The January forecast placed total gasoline demand for the month at 108.5 million barrels, assumed the gasoline yield to be 42.2 percent, and estimated total crude runs at 8,370,000 barrels daily.

Actual data published by the Bureau disclosed that October production reached 6,966,000 barrels daily, while stocks of domestic crude increased 237,000 barrels. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil was reported at 6,729,000 barrels daily. Actual crude runs in October averaged 7,608,000 barrels daily, including foreign crude runs of 989,000 barrels daily. Current data for November indicate a demand for domestic crude oil of 7,380,000 barrels daily, exports of crude of 250,000 barrels per day and total crude runs of 8,027,000 barrels per day, the Bureau reported.

A 5.2 percent increase in domestic demand for all oils during 1957 was forecast by the Bureau. Gasoline demand is expected by the Bureau to rise 4.9 percent as compared with 4.4 percent in 1956. Production of crude oil should gain 6.6 percent in 1957, for an average of 7,619,000 barrels per day. Highest production is expected during the first quarter, for which 7,950,000 barrels daily are predicted. Production in 1956 averaged 7,148,000 barrels per day.

Fuel Oil—A major company last week announced a 1c. per gallon across the board increase in all gasoline, diesel and home heating fuels for Atlantic coast and Midwest customers. The increases were made effective Thursday morning.

Petrolatum—An impending advance of fifteen percent in ocean freight rates has stimulated brisk buying by overseas customers. Since the advance does not become effective until February, buying is likely to continue active through the present month. Supplies appear sufficient to take care of this bulge in orders.

The increased price of crude oil is almost certain to influence quotations of petrolatum, but how soon it does so will depend upon other market factors, particularly the demand level. Generally, though, a revision in crude prices reaches petrolatum later than it does other materials.

Chemical Pricing Practices Seen Jeopardized

—Continued from page 3

ler of New York, to reduce the rate of tax applicable to distilled spirits.

Alien property—HR 597 by Rep. W. Sterling Cole of New York, to amend section 9(a) of the trading with the enemy act.

Aluminum—HR 1224 by Rep. Daniel Reed of New York, to suspend for one year certain duties on the importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys.

Antitrust—HR 432 by Rep. James Roosevelt of California, to provide for the payment of costs of the suit and attorneys' fees to private parties who proceed to enforce the antitrust laws in the public interest.

Antitrust—HR 494 by Rep. Sidney R. Yates of Illinois, to permit the exclusion of damages recovered under antitrust laws from gross income for tax purposes.

Antitrust—HR 678 by Rep. Edgard W. Hiestand of California to repeal certain provisions of law exempting labor organizations from the antitrust laws.

Antitrust—HR 978 by Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, to amend the Clayton act to allow the courts' discretion in awarding damages.

Antitrust—HR 2141 by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, to amend section 4 of the Clayton act to exclude from taxable income two-thirds of the treble damages awarded private litigants in antitrust cases.

Antitrust—HR 2142 by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, to amend the Sherman act to declare the primacy of free enterprise.

Aquatic plants—HR 481 by Rep. Frank E. Smith of Mississippi, to provide for a comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of obnoxious aquatic plant growths from navigable waters.

Bauxite—HR 1072 by Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, to provide a 23 percent depletion rate of bauxite if from deposits in the Western Hemisphere.

Casein—HR 38 by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

Casein—HR 537 by Rep. John F. Baldwin of California, to transfer casein from the dutiable list to the free list of the tariff act of 1930.

Consumers—HR 166 by Isadore Dollinger of New York, to set up a Consumers Advisory Bureau in the Department of Commerce.

Contracts—HR 944 by Rep. Frank E. Smith of Mississippi, to establish a policy of placing certain contracts in states having the lowest per capital income.

Customs—HR 812 by Rep. Abraham J. Moulter of New York, to amend the tariff act with respect to the finality of determinations relating to the assessment of duties or charges on certain imported merchandise.

Drugs—HR 503 by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, to regulate the manufacture, possession and distribution of barbiturates and amphetamines.

Drugs—HR 504 by Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, to regulate manufacture, possession and distribution of barbiturates and amphetamines.

Drugs—HR 825 by Rep. Abraham J. Moulter of New York, to authorize the President, under certain conditions, to control, regulate, and allocate the use and distribution of medicinal substances for the purpose of protecting and preserving the health of the people.

Drugs—HR 1073 by Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, to regulate the manufacture, processing, distribution and possession of habit-forming barbiturate and amphetamine drugs.

Export control—HR 183 by Rep. H. R. Gross of Iowa, to amend the export control act to provide for import controls for the protection of American agriculture, labor and industry.

Export trade associations—HR 811 by Rep. Abraham J. Moulter of New York, to provide that no export trade association shall restrict any foreign buyer from dealing, directly or through an agent of his own selection, with any producer, manufacturer, or seller.

Fertilizer—HR 83 by Rep. Bruce Alger of Texas, to provide for a survey of the production of fertilizer by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Fertilizer—HR 209 by Rep. Usher Burdick of North Dakota, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce.

Foreign trade—HR 128 by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri, to amend the tax laws to encourage small business concerns to engage in foreign trade.

Fuel oil—HR 932 by Rep. John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania, to establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil.

Gas—HR 1007 by Rep. John B. Williams of Mississippi, to provide that the provisions of the natural gas act shall not apply to the sale of natural gas, as an incident of its production and gathering, by independent producers not engaged in interstate transmission of natural gas.

Government competition—HR 1975 by Rep. Frank C. Osmers of New Jersey, to establish federal policy on business-type operations of the government.

Imports—HR 300 by Rep. Thomas J. Lane of Massachusetts, to regulate foreign commerce by establishing import quotas under specified conditions.

Imports—HR 961 by Rep. E. Keith Thomson of Wyoming, to establish import quotas under certain conditions.

Insecticides—HR 783 by Rep. Lee Metcalf of Montana, directing the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides upon fish and wildlife.

Inventions—HR 103 by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, to authorize awards for inventive contributions to national defense.

Labor—HR 253 by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of New York, to amend the labor-management relations act to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers.

Labor—HR 1000 by Rep. Roy W. Wier of Minnesota, to repeal the Taft-Hartley law.

Manganese—HR 2163 by Rep. Richard H. Poff of Virginia, to establish a purchase program for domestic manganese ore for the southern Appalachian area.

Mergers—HR 264 by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of New York, to require prior notification of corporate mergers.

Mergers—HR 2143 by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, to require prior notification of corporate mergers.

Mergers—S 198 by Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, to require prior notification of corporate mergers.

Metals research—S 98 by Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, for the establishment of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in Minnesota.

Metals research—S 242 by Sen. Frederick G. Payne of Maine, for the establishment of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in Maine.

Minerals—HR 337 by Rep. Clifford G. McIntire of Maine, to establish a mining and metallurgical research establishment in Maine.

Minerals—S 31 by Sen. George Malone of Nevada, to make appropriations for the purchase of minerals.

Minerals—S 34 by Sen. George Malone of Nevada, to provide relief for producers of certain critical minerals, metals, and materials indispensable in the construction of jet engines.

Montan wax—HR 623 by Rep. Clare Engle of California, to impose a tariff on the importation of montan wax produced in certain communist-controlled countries or produced from raw materials originating in such countries.

Mosquitoes—HR 483 by Rep. Frank E. Smith of Mississippi, authorizing a comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of salt-marsh and other injurious mosquitoes in the coastal area of southwest Louisiana.

Mosquitoes—HR 1227 by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, to provide for research and technical assistance relating to the control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance.

Oil—HR 578 by Rep. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, to establish quotas on imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products.

Oil leases—S 47 by Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, to authorize the further extension of certain noncompetitive oil or gas leases issued under the mineral leasing act.

Oil leases—S 304 by Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware, to require competitive bidding for oil and gas leases not within

—Continued on page 47

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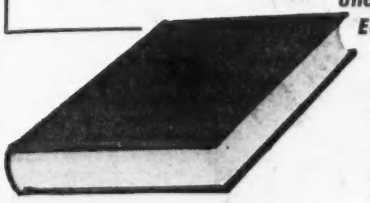

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Aliphatic Organics

Ethylenediamine prices were reduced 4 cents per pound, reflecting, producers said, production economies and processing improvements realized in the course of expansion of plant facilities. A recently important outlet has been manufacture of 1,3-dimethylolimidazolidone-2, a reaction product of formaldehyde with ethylenediamine that serves as a cross-linking agent that imparts wrinkle resistance to cotton fabrics. Additional trade was as an intermediate used in manufacture of polyamide resins, in manufacture of salts of ethylenediamine tetracetic acid that were in demand as sequestering agents and for use in manufacture of certain fungicides.

Formaldehyde continued to move briskly, buoyed by the persistently strong demand for melamine and urea type resins.

The market for glycerine had better tone again last week. Its versatility and the generally high level of industry activity kept trade moving in the domestic market. However, inventories at producers' plants remained high, and the foreign market was unsettled.

Gluconic acid was finding preference in the dairy and brewery industries on the basis, trade sources said, of its property of leaving less odor than other chemicals used for similar purpose in the past.

Seasonal strength, added to growing demand for its use in automotive radiator cleaning fluids, was putting oxalic acid in an improved market position.

Demand for pentaerythritol was off sharply in recent weeks, it was reported. Propped up by a few heavy Navy contracts that were consuming a big volume of PE in the form of alkyd resins, the market slumped when these contracts were fulfilled recently. The inventory position of PE was described as sound, with abundant material available.

Carbon tetrachloride continued strong. Business lost in the dry-cleaning field was more than compensated by heavy gains in demand for carbon tet for use as an aerosol propellant and other newer market outlets.

Acetone has been in balance for several months now, former shortages having been wiped out by growing production of phenol by the cumene process and the resultant by-production of additional acetone. Further improvement of the supply position was expected in light of announcement that the cumene process would soon be applied at additional plants.

Off seasonally was the trade in ethylene glycol, more than 80 percent of which is consumed by the seasonally erratic antifreeze business. Steady trading in relatively limited volume was reported in use of ethylene glycol as a component of brake fluids and in pharmaceuticals, tobacco processing and food processing.

Acetone—Tone of this market remained firm last week. With commercial sales reported consistently at high volume, government buying continued heavy, as it has been for the past year. As a result, the long inventories of cumene process material, piled up at producers' plants at this time a year ago, have long since disappeared. Cumene process acetone, coming into the market in volume commensurate with capacity or near-capacity operations, was moving into consuming channels promptly.

Flexibility of production via the fermentation process assured consumers of supplies adequate to meet their requirements.

Government end use requirements were believed to consist chiefly in acetates and certain explosives.

Tariff Commission reported output during October was 54,305,059 pounds, which would bring the aggregate production reported in the first ten months of 1956 to 506,524,133 pounds. The October figure was the largest reported in the first ten months. Output in twelve months of 1955 was 539,247,041 pounds.

Acrylonitrile—Demand was stepped up by heavier requirements for use in manufacture of synthetic, nitrile-type rubbers and synthetic fibers. Paper manufacture was lending good support to the market. Production was maintained in high gear, and supply was adequate to meet current requirements and substantial additional needs on short notice.

Butadiene—Tone of this market has been firmed up considerably in the past two or three months. In domestic trade, accelerated production of automotive units and the high level of industrial activity generally have provided firm market support. At the same time, the Suez crisis has stimulated export trade in rubber, which in turn has exerted extra demand for butadiene.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Ethyl silicate, 40%, 5c. per lb.
Ethylenediamine, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
130.87	130.92	130.80	131.00

For Current Prices see Page 9

Ethyl Silicate—A leading producer reduced prices on 40 percent material 5c. per pound across the board effective immediately. The new tanklot quotation was 42c. per pound.

At the same time, condensed ethyl silicate was reduced 5c. per pound, the current price on tanklots now being quoted at 30½c. per pound.

The producer said the reductions were made possible by process improvements.

Ethylenediamine—Prices were reduced 4c. per pound to new quotations of 40c. per pound in tanklots, 42c. per pound in carlots and 43c. per pound in less carlots. The reduction was attributed to production economies and process improvements realized as production facilities were expanded.

Market outlets were provided by manufacture of 1,3-dimethylolimidazolidone-2, a reaction product of ethylenediamine and formaldehyde that serves as a cross-linking agent to impart wrinkle resistance to cotton fabrics, and certain fungicides, polyamide resins and sequestering agents.

With stearic acid, it was used to make a fungicide applied in the control of apple scab and cherry leaf spot. Other fungicides, the ethylene dithiocarbamate salts, were being made from ethylenediamine and carbon disulfide.

Ethylenediamine was in demand as an intermediate in manufacture of polyamide resins used in heat sealing applications for packaging and in the new "gel," or thixotropic, paints.

It was moving also into manufacture of salts of ethylenediamine tetracetic acid, bases of sequestering agents useful in ore dressing applications and in the textile and agricultural fields.

Formaldehyde—Activity continued at a very brisk pace last week. Producers reported that the January 1 increase in prices had in no way served as a deterrent to trade. Heavy support was provided by requirements for manufacture of melamine and urea type resins to meet stepped up demand.

Plant capacity has been supplemented by considerable expansion during the past year.

Output during October amounted to 119,056,370 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the cumulative total for the first ten months of 1956 to 1,114,045,565 pounds. For comparison, production in twelve months of 1955 added up to 1,195,459,108 pounds. Production in September, 1956, was 114,429,654 pounds.

Gluconic Acid—This material was finding preference in the dairy and brewing industries for use as an antiseptic, trade sources reported, on the basis of its property of leaving less odor than other chemicals used for similar purpose in the past.

Quotations, on a works basis, were 15½c. per pound for carlots in non-returnable, 575-pound stainless steel drums, 16c. per pound in drumlots, 25c. per pound in 50-pound bottles, 27c. per pound in 25-pound bottles, 46c. per pound in 5-pound bottles and $1.16 per pound in 1-pound bottles.

Supply was plentiful. Demand appeared in moderate volume.

Glycerine — There has been notably more optimism in this market in recent weeks. Industrial activity in general was

at a high level, and glycerine was moving through progressively more diverse outlets. There were numerous new markets under development, none of them very large in itself but all of them capable of substantial potential in the aggregate.

The international trade in glycerine, often the decisive factor in estabilshing the balance that determines whether producers' stocks rise or decline, has been unsettled recently on account of the Suez crisis, higher ocean freight rates, the shortage of ocean cargo space and fluctuating government policies with respect to stockpiling.

It was expected that the domestic market would get a lift over the next several years from requirements for glycerine for use in manufacture of explosives that might be consumed in the multibillion-dollar highway building program.

Alkyd resins were providing somewhat better market support since automotive manufacture was stepped up.

Prices for synthetic material were regarded as fairly stable at this time.

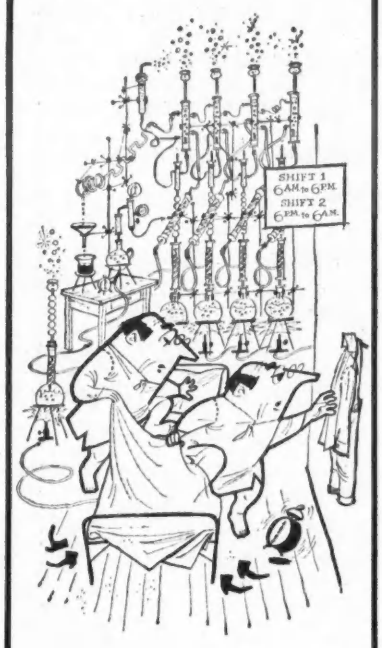
Melamine—Synthetic resins continued to provide a ready market for a heavy volume of this material. Non-resin outlets added up to a substantial increment to this demand. Leaders among end-use requirements were cellophane anchor bonding and wet-strength papers.

The market currently was said to be going very well. Its present position represented steady growth through recent years.

Oxalic Acid—A seasonal upswing in demand, added to a good increase previously reported in sales for use of oxalic acid in automotive radiator cleaning fluids, has put this market in a very favorable position. Acid was moving in good volume as a bleaching agent. Production was sharply curtailed in late summer and early autumn, when supply was copious, and the current balance was in better equilibrium.

Production during October was 1,674,263 pounds, as reported by the Tariff Commission, compared to 1,444,598 pounds turned out in September and no production reported in August. Including the unreported month, the cumulative total for the first ten months of 1956 was brought up to 17,096,457 pounds. Output in all of 1955 was 23,205,949 pounds.

Trichloroethylene—Tariff Commission reported that production during October amounted to 25,191,241 pounds, the most turned out in any one month since June. The figure brought the cumulative total for the first ten months of 1956 to 267,972,857 pounds. Total output in twelve months of 1955 was put at 302,064,015 pounds.



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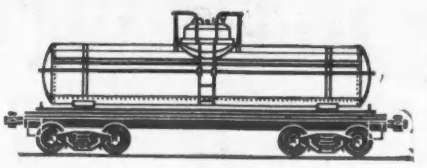

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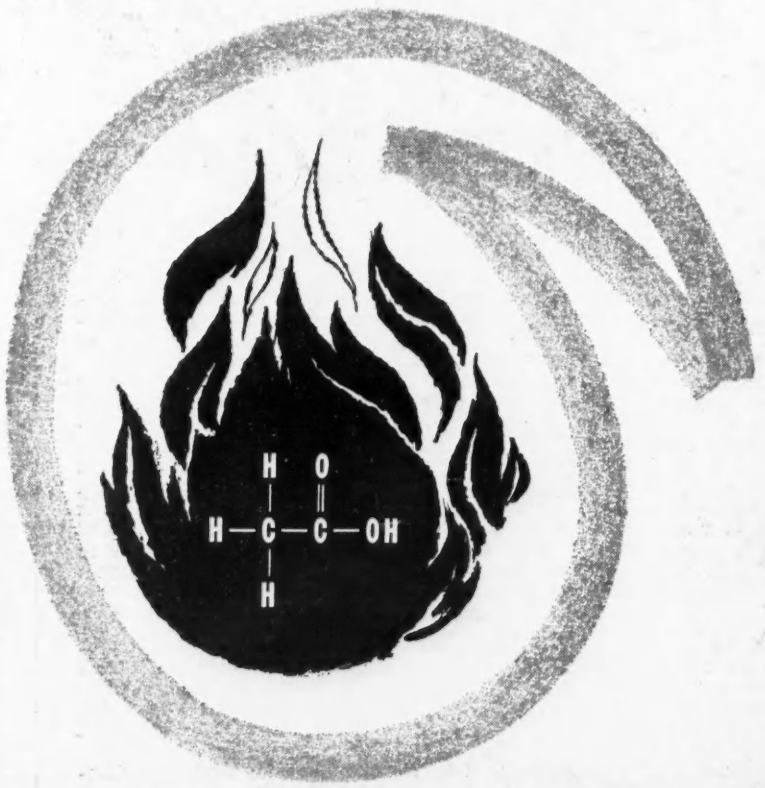

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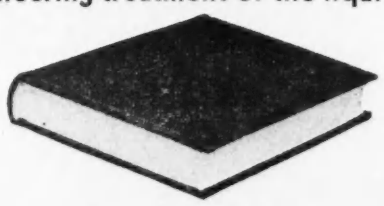

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Buying interest improved since the first of the year, but actual trading was spotty and restricted to actual requirements. Withdrawals against former contracts were stepped up and were absorbed in good volume. Steady tone continued throughout the market and most materials were quotably unchanged, and well held. Some weakness developed in egg derivatives due to lower cost of eggs. Flake albumin egg declined 6 cents per pound and yolk, 2 cents per pound.

Bichromates, sodium hydrosulfite and acetate moved in larger volume against recent orders, while new business was confined to immediate delivery. Potato starch remained quotably unchanged and steady, with grinders limiting offers to prompt shipment. Production was sold ahead and consumers took larger quantities against current contracts. Trading in tapioca flour was reported light. Replacements of Siamese flour continued firm and reflected higher ocean freight rates effective February 1. Interest in Brazilian tapioca flour continued inactive and quotations were merely nominal. Sago flour for shipment also was firmer due to the increased cost of ocean freight rates effective February 1. Good consuming demand for corn starch and dextrin since January 1. Both grades were steady at prevailing prices.

The official total for November shoe production was 46,039,000 pairs, an increase of 7.3 percent over November, 1955. This increase took place in all types of footwear except women's sandals and playshoes. The output for eleven months, amounted to 544,182,000 pairs, 2.4 percent greater than the same period of 1955. For the first time since June, shipments were slightly lower than production. However, for the eleven months shipments have exceeded production by 5.1 million pairs. The average factory value per pair shipped was $3.63 as compared with $3.65 in October and $3.41, November a year ago. The proportion of shoes produced with leather soles in November was 35.1 percent and with all leather uppers was 81.1 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Egg albumin, flake, 6c. per lb.
Yolk, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
108.53	108.55	108.55	105.45

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Increased movement was reported for delivery against current contracts. Demand for spot delivery also was fairly active. Prices were well held at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Business continued fairly active for actual needs. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils — Market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of basic materials. Demand was spotty, chiefly for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Trading was restricted to prompt needs, but the market remained steady. Quotations were unchanged ranging from 65c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin — Consumers absorbed larger quantities against recent orders. Prices were steady for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9.28 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots. New York delivery; light canary, $9.02; dark canary, $9.12, and white, $8.86, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to absorb sizable lots for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply declined 1,681,000 bushels to 69,924,000 bushels for the week ended January 4, against 49,036,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was unsettled and lower. Flake was reduced 6c. to $1.59 to $1.61 per pound, spot and powder, $1.63 to $1.65, according to quantity. Technical remained steady and unchanged at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis. Trading was confined to actual needs.

Egg Yolk—Prices were easy and off 2c. per pound. Spot stocks were reduced to $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, as to quantity. Business was light and spotty.

Potato Starch — While trading was spotty, a steady tone prevailed in the market. Offers from Maine were restricted to prompt delivery, with grinders reluctant to offer freely for forward shipment preferring to clean up old contracts. Carlots were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery, with discount of ¼c. per pound for shipment south of Virginia still in effect, which was erroneously reported withdrawn in this column last week. The Idaho market also remained steady and unchanged t 6¼c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. per pound for shipment to eastern points. Good demand was reported for less carlots at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Consuming demand was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Stocks on spot were maintained at former levels. Raw was held at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., spot as to quantity. Replacements remained steady, reflecting the increase of 20c. per 100 pounds, in ocean rates, effective February 1. Replacements were maintained at 5.45c. to 5¾c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment, as to quality.

Tapioca Flour—This market was quiet, but steady. Replacements from Siam were well held and reflected the higher ocean rates of 20 cents per 100 pounds, effective February 1. Medium Siamese grades ranged from 5.4c. to 5.60c. per pound, carlots, exdock, according to quality, and A grade at 6c., same basis. Interest in Brazilian flour was inactive and replacements were merely nominal around 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Hide rices have declined despite a record shoe production in 1956. Light native cowhides in the midwest were 4 cents below the 1956 high reached in April. Shoe production in 1956 reached a record high, up about 2 percent from 1955. Exports in 1956 declined about 1,000,000 hides from 1955.

Chestnut Extract—Consuming inquiry was reported confined to prompt shipment. Quotations were quotably unchanged and steady. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Clutch—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Shipments were unchanged and closely held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Business was still slow. Shipments, however, were well held at former levels. African bark was quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $58 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was reported restricted to nearby shipment. Prices were unchanged and ruled steady. Genuine J1 was maintained at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay, $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Primary market was quotably unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent 12 63/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Trading lacked snap. Primary market was reported steady. Replacements were maintained at former levels. Beards were quoted at $86 per ton, carlots, exdock; cups, $64 per ton, same basis, and extract, 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

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Chemical Pricing

—Continued from page 43

known geological structures of a producing well on acquired lands.

Oleomargarine—HR 2030 by Rep. Katherine St. George of New York, to provide that while butter is in surplus supply, it shall be part of the ration of the armed forces.

Phosphate—HR 2131 by Rep. Walter S. Baring of Nevada, to amend section 27 of the mineral leasing act in order to promote the development of phosphate on the public domain.

Phosphate—S 334 by Sen. James E. Murray of Montana, to amend section 27 of the mineral leasing act in order to promote the development of phosphate on the public domain.

Pollution—HR 1082 by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, to encourage the prevention of air and water pollution by allowing the cost of treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes.

Price discrimination—HR 11 by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, to limit the right to plead good faith in price discrimination.

Price discrimination—HR 24 by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas relating to certain discriminatory pricing practices affecting commerce.

Price discrimination—HR 752 by Rep. John Lesinski of Michigan, to limit the right to plead good faith in price discrimination.

Price discrimination—S 11 by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, to limit the use of the good faith defense in price discrimination cases. (Same as the Patman bill, HR 11, in the house).

Price support—HR 14 by Rep. Paul Brown of Georgia to provide 90 percent support prices for basic farm commodities.

Pricing practices—HR 980 by Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission acts to certain pricing practices.

Residual oil—HR 1950 by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania, to establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil.

Robinson-Patman act—HR 722 by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh of New York, to make the Robinson-Patman act applicable to sales of commodities made to governmental agencies for resale.

Safety—HR 606 by Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia, to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the federal government.

Scientists—HR 560 by Rep. Charles E. Bennett of Florida, to establish programs to facilitate the procurement of scientists and technicians for the armed forces.

Scientists—HR 2008 by Rep. Craig Hosmer of California, to establish a system for the classification and compensation of scientists and professional positions in the government.

Small business—HR 7 by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, to aid small business by substituting a graduated corporate income tax for the present two-step corporate income tax.

States rights—HR 3 by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of congress on state laws.

Students—HR 1976 by Rep. Frank C. Osmers of New Jersey, to provide a system of scholarships for persons of unusual ability in certain sciences.

Trade fairs—HR 637 by Rep. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania, to create an International Trade Commission to promote international expositions and trade fairs.

Trademarks—HR 730 by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh of New York, to prohibit the registration of trademarks containing the words "White House."

Treaties—SJ Res 3 by Sen. John Bricker of Ohio, to amend the constitution relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements.

ADM Changes Setup For Resin Sales Unit

Realignment of the resin sales organization of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has been announced by W. G. Andrews, ADM assistant vice-president and manager of the newly-formed resin and plastics division.

Named to the new position of assistant to the division manager was W. C. Mueller, while E. W. Kaufmann, formerly regional manager in charge of the territory served by the Philadelphia sales office, was appointed sales manager for resins.

Fred J. Burnett, former sales manager of "Glyptal" resins for General Electric Company, who joined ADM recently after it purchased rights to manufacture "Glyptal" resins, is sales manager for industrial resins.

To provide a closer link between ADM and its customers, four resin sales regions have been established. Appointed supervisors of these new sales regions were Clyde C. West, Los Angeles; Earl Erlandson, Chicago; Gale Smith, Cleveland, Ohio, and William R. Dodds, Newark, N. J.

Purchasing Agents

—Continued from page 7

portation for Stauffer Chemical Company. These will be followed by luncheon talks on "The Chemical Industry and Its Importance in the National Economy." In Chicago, the speaker will be J. J. O'Connell, vice-president in charge of marketing for Amoco Chemical Corporation, a division of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). In New York, the speaker will be M. F. Crass, jr., secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

Panel discussions will follow in both cities on "Profit From Utilization of Vendor's Services." In Chicago, the members will be A. J. Frankel, of Monsanto; A. R. Schlitz, chemical buyer for Procter & Gamble Company; N. C. Stiles, general purchasing agent for Chemstrand Corporation; C. F. Teeple, assistant general purchasing agent for International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, and R. G. Weigel, manager of drug and chemical purchases for Eli Lilly & Co.

The panelists in New York will be J. M. Brady, purchasing agent for New York Quinine & Chemical Works; K. S. French, purchasing agent for Distillation Products Industries, a division of Eastman Kodak Company; C. M. Womer, purchasing agent for Sterling Winthrop Research Institute, and Mr. Stiles and Mr. Weigel.

The meetings in both cities will close with talks on "The Legal Pitfalls Awaiting the Chemical Buyer," by C. S. Maddock, director of the legal department of Hercules Powder Company.

Cyanamid Flakeboard Plant Slated for Farmville, N. C.

American Cyanamid Company has planned a multi-million dollar flakeboard building material plant for Farmville, N. C., as part of the corporation's $150 million expansion program.

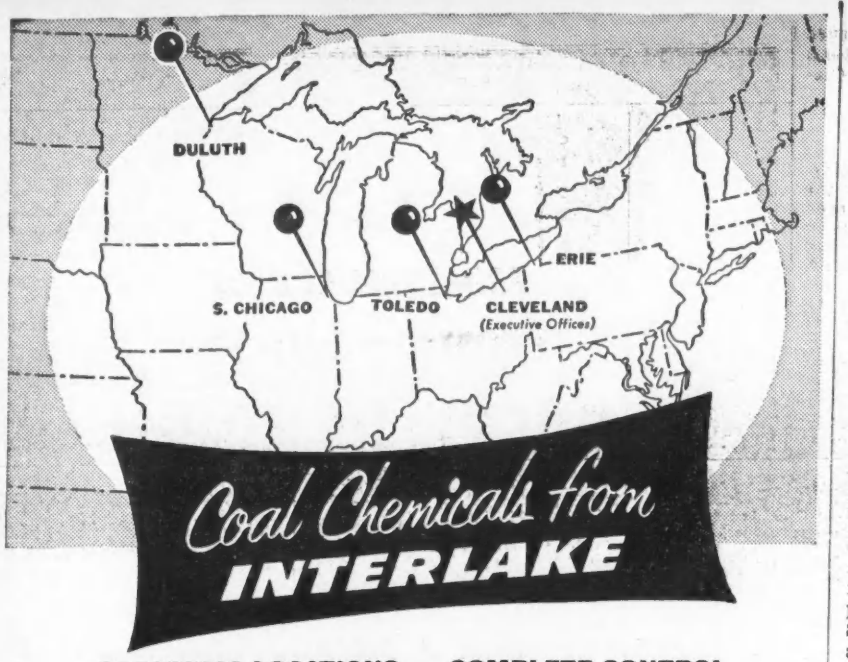
The new plant, slated for completion early in 1958, will be built by Cyanamid's engineering and construction division and operated by Formica Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Inco Executive Elected

J. Roy Gordon has been elected executive vice-president of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Gordon has also been elected executive vice-president of International Nickel Company, New York, the company's United States subsidiary.

Alcoa Fills Two Positions

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Robert H. Brown assistant director of Alcoa's Research Laboratories, and Charles J. Walton as chief of the chemical metallurgy division.



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Coal Chemicals

Trade in creosote continued somewhat improved last week, but substantial surplus material remained in inventory. Importers, whose price moved in step with the 2 cents per gallon increase effected January 1 on domestic material, noted that the increase was entirely offset by advances in ocean freight rates since inception of the current Suez crisis. With respect to creosote, ocean freight has been increased a bit more than 2 cents per gallon in recent months.

A major producer was quoting 1-phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyazolone-5 at prices 15 cents per pound lower in drumlots and 20 cents per pound lower in less drumlots. The reduction was attributed to production economies realized in 1956.

A combination of factors swiftly restored the balance of the market in 2, 6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol. Availability of material was increased sharply by the coming on stream of additional production capacity, and the raw materials bottleneck was virtually eliminated by expansion and stepped up production in manufacture of p-cresol. Sales of DBPC, on the other hand, were a bit slower.

Cresylic acids remained in balance generally. While some trade was lost in high grade coaltar acids for manufacture of tricresyl phosphate consumed in the protective coatings industry (the latter having given ground to competitive plasticizers), the acids were moving well through other outlets.

Natural phenol was traded a little more slowly. Material produced by the cumene process was readily absorbed by captive and open market consumption.

Phthalic anhydride was more active last week, as expected, but the upturn was not nearly as sharp as producers had hoped it would be. Some trade sources pointed out that first of the year recoveries in trade characteristically were gentle and protracted, sometimes continuing to grow more pronounced up to the end of February.

Styrene monomer continued somewhat improved. In addition to some increased business in the domestic market, rubber trade in export has been stimulated, apparently by the Suez crisis.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended January 13 would amount to 98.3 percent of capacity, equivalent (on the basis of a new figure representing theoretical capacity and first used in the previous week's estimate) to 2,517,000 tons of steel. This figure was compared to steel output of 2,490,000 tons in the week previous, 2,522,000 tons in the comparable week in December and 2,428,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
118.31	118.33	115.56	114.80

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand continued strong last week. Sales were reported in high volume, providing a ready market for heavy cokeoven output plus substantial production in the petroleum industry and a good bit of imported material, as well. Trade sources forecast a good year for benzol through 1957.

Outlets via styrene monomer and the rubber industry were looking a little stronger. Phenol was off a bit in some quarters, rather strong in others. Pesticides manufacturing demand continued strong. The automotive industry was currently making heavy demand. Solvent uses in general were absorbing the material in good volume.

Prices, steady at quotations of long standing as the new year came in, were expected to remain unchanged through the first quarter, at least.

Creosote—Tanklots of crude were quoted at 24c. per gallon on a freight allowed basis effective January 1, representing a 2c. per gallon advance. Current price listings in OPD should have carried the 24c. price for this material beginning in the issue of January 7. Due to an oversight, the old 22c. price, no longer in effect after December 31, was not adjusted in the price lists of that issue.

Definitely improved trade was reported again last week. The inventory position remained a problem at the producers' level, but persistence of the current trend would provide at least a partial solution, trade sources said.

Imported material was advanced in step with domestic creosote, but the increase in foreign material was more than offset by the sharp increase in ocean freight rates, which were up a bit more than 2c. per gallon over rates in effect just prior to commencement of the Suez crisis.

Most trade in imported creosote was based on long-term contracts. Volume called for in these commitments was currently about the same as it had been, say, a year ago.

Diversion of potential imported material for burning as fuel in Europe had not yet made an appreciable impact on the import market, dealers reported. They said that, if the international situation continued to be as troublesome as it was at present, diversion of creosote to Europe was almost inevitable.

Cresols—Demand for the synthetic resin low boiling grades continued firm. USP material was steady at a much lower volume than the technical material. Supplies were regarded as adequate to meet the well sustained industrial consumption pattern. Prices were unchanged at the year-end.

New production tof p-cresol was coming onto the market rapidly, and trade sources reported that the severe shortage of recent months was just about compensated. Some consumers—manufacturers of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, for instance—said that their supply position was now quite comfortable.

Cresylic Acid—The market has been in balance in recent weeks. Material was moving into plastics in good volume. Some business was lost in end uses for tricresyl phosphate requiring the higher grade coal-tar acids, principally in protective coatings. TCP has lost ground here recently to the phthalates, particularly to dibutyl phthalate. These TCP outlets accounted for little consumption of cresylic acid, in any event. Apparently, the bulk of TPC trade was accountable to its use as a fuel additive, in which application poorer grades of acid were commonly used. Imported material and the domestic petroleum industry were supplying most of the acid used as an additive.

Toluol—The balance of steady demand and heavy production continued to build inventories. The European market, once capable of absorbing immense surpluses at fair prices, was scarcely available at this time. Tankers were in extremely short supply. Ocean freight rates were prohibitively high. And the price structure in Europe was a shambles. High-octane fuel was consuming more material now, providing the safety valve for this market.

The market position could change overnight in accordance with military developments. Demand has exceeded supply in the past whenever the government has accelerated stockpiling of strategic materials for war or the threat of war. Since toluol is extremely sensitive to news of

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Jan. 7 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	979,055
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	41,688,786
Benzol	gals.	3,726,725
Coaltar	gals.	18,317,800
Creosote	gals.	710,604
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,963,593
Pyridine	lbs.	14,212
Toluol	gals.	821,143
Xylol	gals.	236,868

Coal Chemicals

international political affairs, trade sources expected heavy government demand would tighten the market a few months ago when the Suez crisis developed. Ensuing events led them to believe that the government would not require additional material. As it is, government buying has been even slower lately than it was, say, last winter.

In general, the market remained highly competitive. Business had improved slightly, but not enough to provide a sound market for the heavy volume of production.

Intermediates

2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol—A combination of factors has swiftly restored the balance of this market. Supply has been substantially improved by the coming on stream of several additional production facilities. The raw materials shortage, acute only a few months ago, was just about wiped out by expansion and stepped up production in the manufacture of p-cresol.

On the other hand, sales had dropped off somewhat over-all. DBPC producers now were concentrating on filling up the pipe lines in distribution and meeting the recently sharpened demand for this material for use as an animal feed supplement.

1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy Pyrazolone-5—A major producer was quoting lower prices effective January 1. In drumlots (in 200-lb. fiber drums) the price was reduced from $3.60 to $3.45 per pound. Less drumlots, formerly quoted at $4 per pound, was now quoted at $3.80 per pound. Prices were on a delivered basis in the east.

The reduction was attributed to production economies achieved in 1956.

Phthalic Anhydride—A gentle acceleration in trade in the first two weeks of the new year was reported. Though this had not so far stimulated business as much as had been hoped, trade sources noted that new year revivals in trade were characteristically gradual and long lived, the trend often continuing through February. Unless the automotive industry were to go sour, or some other major business reversal were to appear, producers believed that balance in the phthalic market would slowly be restored.

Consumers hoarded up material in advance of the most recent price advance, effected last October 15, then skimped to make it last through December 31, when it is advantageous in several states to be able to show low inventories for tax purposes. It was generally believed that stocks in distribution channels must have pretty well dried up by year's end and that a sharp upturn in demand at the producers' level would have appeared right after January 1.

Styrene Monomer—Long-term contracts against bulk deliveries at 12c. per pound were expected to go into general effect, as between the major producers and their giant consumers, some time next summer, probably July 1. Formidable obstacles faced the negotiators when the leading styrene producers and rubbers manufacturers began to discuss the matter several months ago. Most of these have been overcome. Numerous minor details had yet to be arranged.

Business has been somewhat better in recent weeks, producers reported. Automotive demand has been a bit sharper, and sales to the plastics industry have been steady at very substantial volume.

In addition to some improvement in the rubber business on the domestic side, the Suez crisis has had a stimulating effect on the foreign market for rubber, another factor serving to tone up the trade in styrene.

Production has remained at a high level in recent weeks, holding about the same pace noted in the lively months of trade in the early part af 1956. In general, there was adequate material to satisfy current consumer requirements.

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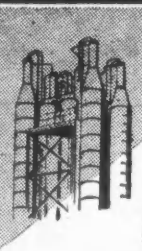

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Producers last week announced a price increase on less than carload quantities of sodium monoglutamate. A new price was also set for material in carloads. It was indicated that the price adjustment was necessary due to the fact that freight rates and costs of handling have increased in recent months. Trade sources pointed out that production efficiency in the industry has enabled manufacturers to reduce prices approximately 50 cents per pound over the past few years. With production estimated at 18 million pounds in 1956, it was felt that markets for sodium monoglutamate, used as a synthetic flavoring agent, would continue to expand in 1957.

A producer posted 30 percent reductions in the price of two barbituric acid derivatives, hexobarbital and mephobarbital. It was said that the decline was a result of increased production efficiency. Barbiturates were in steady demand and dealers indicated that heightened competitive markets were a probability in coming months.

Choline salts were reported in good demand although producers pointed out that consumer interest has been less evident in recent years than it was following the marketing of these materials ten years ago.

A number of gluconates continued to find good use in the food and beverage industries. No price changes were noted. The last change reported on gluconates was for potassium gluconate, up 2 cents per pound last year.

Census bureau reports showed that total gelatin production in November was 5,053,000 pounds as against an October figure of 4,827,000 pounds. Total shipments in November were 4,130,000 pounds as compared with shipments of 4,459,000 pounds in October.

Gallic and pyrogallic acid producers reported demands at a moderate pace after the consuming interest experienced in late November. It was again stated that price adjustments of two months ago on these items were long overdue.

Price Trends

Advanced
Sodium monoglutamate, l.c.l., 3c. per lb.

Reduced
Sodium monoglutamate, c.l., 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
65.25	65.26	65.27	66.41

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acid Gallic—Major producers offered 1,000 pound lots of NF material to the trade priced at $2 per pound. Trade sources reported that the consuming interest noted in late November had slackened somewhat. Demands were moderate and supplies quite adequate. Sales were said to be steady and at a good volume.

Acid 1-Glutamic—One hundred pounds of 99.5 percent material was available priced at $2 per pound, while 97 percent was offered priced at $1.90. Supplies were said to be quite adequate and demands were good.

Acid Pyrogallic—Technical was priced at $3.17 per pound for 100 pounds or more while NF pyrogallol, same quantity, was listed at $3.50 per pound. Demands were moderate after the flurry of activity noted by producers in late November. Supplies were quite in order.

Antipyrine—Trade needs were said to be routine and producers were well able to handle orders taken for this material used as an analgesic and antipyretic. NF antipyrine in 200 pound barrels was available priced at $3.50 per pound.

Aspirin — Demands continued very heavy according to major producers queried last week. Prices were unchanged and supplies were said to be adequate to care for the very substantial volume of business available at this time. It was noted that production facilities have been taxed in recent weeks to keep pace with the growing demands from makers of winter cough and cold preparations. Aspirin exports were said to have been somewhat reduced in recent years. This drug continues to be one of the most useful in analgesic preparations since its toxicity in the human system is so low.

Barbiturates—USP phenobarbital and its sodium salt were priced at $3.25 per pound in 100 pound lots while NF barbital, same quantity, was quoted at $4.50. NF sodium barbital was listed at $4.75 per pound. Supplies were plentiful and demands steady with sales at a moderate level. A producer announced reductions of 30 percent on two barbiturates, hexobarbital and mephobarbital. These materials are currently available in 100 pound lots priced at $8 per pound. Price adjustments were said to be a result of production economy during 1956.

Calcium Gluconate—USP material in 150 pound drum quantities was priced at 67c. per pound while a refined AA grade was available from a producer at 74c., same quantity. Demands were said to be routine and supplies adequate to cover the modest needs of the trade.

Cholines—Prices on choline chloride, bitartrate and dihydrogen citrate were unchanged and all were listed at $1.25 per pound, freight adjusted. Preference in the feed supplement trade was said to be for an economical choline chloride solution since the chloride contains the highest choline content. All three salts were said to be in use for incorporation in tablets and capsules in the pharmaceutical industry. Supplies were adequate at the present time. Trade sources said that demands for choline salts have been routine during the past five years after the widespread interest noted just after their introduction to the market in the middle '40's when the price of choline chloride was $3 per pound.

Ferrous Gluconate—NF material, granular or powder, was offered to the trade priced at 94c. per pound. Price quoted is for a single 200 pound drum. Supplies were in good order and demands were said to be steady with sales at a moderate level.

Gelatin—Census bureau reports indicate that total production of gelatin in November amounted to 5,053,000 pounds as against an October production of 4,827,000 pounds. Increased production was noted for technical, pharmaceutical and photographic gelatin while edible gelatin production was down slightly. Production of photographic gelatin in November was 1,053,000 pounds and 724,000 pounds in October. Pharmaceutical and technical production in November amounted to 380,000 and 294,000 pounds respectively as against October amounts of 374,000 and 194,000 pounds. Edible production in November was 3,326,000 as against an October production of 3,534,000 pounds. Total gelatin shipments in November reached 4,130,000 pounds while in October 4,459,000 pounds were shipped.

Hydroquinone—Prices were firm after the advances of late November. Dealers noted that hydroquinone has increased in price from 90c. per pound fifteen years ago to the current price of $1.03. It was felt in the trade that the recent price adjustment in photo grade material was long overdue. Stocks were plentiful and demands were said to be very good.

Hypophosphites—Demands were said to be routine and prices in effect for the past year on calcium, sodium and potassium hypophosphites were unchanged. Calcium hypo was listed at $1.28 per pound while potassium hypo was $1.38. Sodium hypophosphite was priced at 97c. per pound. Prices are for NF material in 1000 pound lots.

Phenacetin — Producers continued to note substantial consuming interest from makers of winter preparations. Supplies were said to be holding up well. Prices were unchanged with USP material available ranging from $1.17 to $1.19.

Phenothiazine—Consumer interest was routine and supplies were said to be quite plentiful. NF material in carlots was quoted at 39c. per pound while quantities of 2,100 pounds and over were priced at 41c. and less than 2,100 pounds was reported at 43c. per pound. Material is shipped on a freight allowed basis.

Potassium Gluconate—Powdered material in 100 pound drums was available priced at $1.62. Prices were unchanged from levels established September 1 of

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A 6

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

last year. Demands were routine and supplies were quite in order.

Silver Proteinate—NF strong silver proteinate was priced at $1.10 while mild was 5c. higher per ounce. Prices quoted are for 1000 ounce lots. It was said that these items continue to find moderate use medicinally as antiseptics. Supplies were plentiful and demands moderate. Sales were steady at a low volume.

Sodium Gentisate—The market was quiet and consumer demands were said to be somewhat sluggish. Supplies were good. One hundred pound lots of 82% material were priced at $5.50 per pound. Prices have been unchanged in this market for several months.

Sodium Gluconate—Refined material in 250 pound drums was priced at 80c. per pound. Supplies were said to be adequate and demands were good. This material was said to find wide use as an emulsifying agent in the food and beverage industries. Demands were said to be especially good from makers of cheese products.

Technical grades of sodium gluconate, priced at 35c. in 100 pound bags, continued to find good use in photographic processing and in the metal plating industry. Sales volume for the technical material was said to have shown a good increase in recent months.

Sodium Monoglutamate—Producers last week announced advances in l.c.l. quantities of sodium monoglutamate. Prices were quoted on less than carload quantities ranging from $1.23 to $1.27 per pound while carloads were priced at $1.15 per pound. Previous to the advances, this item was listed at $1.20 per pound, any quantity. Trade sources pointed out that the market for this item, in use as a synthetic flavoring agent, has continued to expand. Sodium monoglutamate was said to be in wide use by processors of canned vegetables, meats and soups. It was revealed that production of sodium monoglutamate in 1956 amounted to approximately 18 million pounds. Supplies were reported adequate to care for the needs of the trade in this highly competitive market.

Vitamins—Major producers anticipated continuing strong demands for B-complex vitamins in the opening weeks of 1957. Riboflavin and thiamin were showing a good increase in business volume it was said. It was said that increased use of high potency multivitamins in geriatric preparations has become increasingly important in recent years. It was pointed out that from ages 40 to 60 phases of future health are largely determined. More and more people, it was said, are beginning to appreciate the vital role vitamins can play in the battle against correctible conditions and needless disturbances which can occur in old age. Surveys show that by 1960 approximately 64,000,000 of a total population of 174,000,000 will be 40-plus, thus indicating a vast potential market for vitamin preparations.

Botanicals

Trading was quiet in botanical drug markets last week. Seasonal items which go into the manufacture of cough syrups and winter cold preparations continued in good demand. Supplies of these materials were, on the whole, adequate and producers indicated that they experienced no difficulty in filling orders. Lycopodium was in short supply and prices were up considerably from levels quoted in the past few weeks. Sales were at a moderate volume for this item which finds a wide variety of uses from talcum powders to foundry uses. Prices were ranging from $3 to $3.50. There was good interest in digitalis and supplies were adequate at the present time.

In general, it was said that consumer interest in botanicals was at a seasonally normal level, many items were short and although consumers had not felt the squeeze as yet, it was felt that they would before the coming harvest seasons. Freight rate increases and limited cargo ship space were of continued concern to dealers in imported botanical drugs and water soluble gum products.

Cascara Bark—Supplies were adequate at the present time to handle the needs of the trade. Demands were seasonally good. Dealers reported a price

Fine Chemicals Trade BPC Mark

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Aminoacetic Acid
Aminophylline
Amobarbital
Benzocaine
Benzyl Alcohol
Chlorobutanol
8-Hydroxyquinoline
Oxyquinoline Benzoate
Oxyquinoline Sulphate
Potassium Oxyquinoline Sulphate
Pentobarbital Sodium
Phenobarbital
Phenobarbital Calcium
Phenobarbital Sodium
Secobarbital Sodium
Theophylline

AROMATIC and FLAVORING CHEMICALS

Benzyl Alcohol
Cinnamic Acid
Diacetyl
Ethyl Phenyl Acetate
Phenyl Acetic Acid

TECHNICAL CHEMICALS

Allyl Acetone
Benzaldehyde
Benzilic Acid
Benzoin
Benzyl Alcohol
Benzyl Chloride
Benzyl Cyanide
Cyanoacetamide
Chrysanthemum-Monocarboxylic Acid Ethyl Ester
Dibenzyl Ether
2,5-Dimethyl Hexadiene-1,5
2,5-Dimethyl Hexadiene-2,4
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Ethyl-2-Acetyl-4-Pentenoate
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Ethyl-1-Methylbutyl-Diethyl Malonate
Ethyl-1-Methylpropyl-Diethyl Malonate
Ethyl-Phenyl-Diethyl Malonate
1-Methylbutyl-Diethyl Malonate
1-Methylpropyl-Diethyl-Malonate
Phenyl Diethyl Malonate

MATERIALS PRODUCED ON ORDER

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Methyl Chloroacetate

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

of 36c. per pound for cascara segrada bark in bulk.

Digitalis—Demands were said to be very good for this item used traditionally as a powerful cardiac stimulant. Dealers quoted a price of $1.35 per pound for domestic USP digitalis leaves. Supplies were adequate to handle the current needs of the trade.

Licorice Root—Licorice root, whole, was ranging in price from 10c. to 12c. while granular material was said to be selling at 15c. to 17c. and powder was 12c. to 15c. Demands were steady with sales at a moderate volume. Preference in the trade was said to be for powdered forms which are easier to work with.

Lycopodium — Dealers reported very tight supplies on this item with prices ranging from $3 to $3.50 per pound. Lycopodium finds a wide range of uses from talcum powders to foundry uses. Demands were moderate in the face of quite limited supplies.

Wild Cherry Bark—This item was reported in good supply and demands were said to be seasonally good. The price of thin natural bark was 20c. per pound while rossed material was 1c. higher per pound. Dealers indicated that interest was good for wild cherry bark as used in cough formulations and winter preparations of all kinds. No changes in the conditions in this market were anticipated by trade sources queried.

White Pine Bark—Supplies were reported adequate and demands good from makers of cough formulations. White pine bark, rossed, in bales, ranged from 18c. to 19c. per pound according to trade sources. No changes were anticipated.

Eli Lilly International Makes Executive Changes

Eli Lilly International Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., has promoted Thomas H. Lake to executive vice-president and John R. Stamper to vice-president and director of the British and Eurasian area. In assuming the duties of executive vice-president, Mr. Lake fills a position vacant since 1954. Mr. Stamper succeeds Alfred L. Young.

Mr. Young, who has traveled around the world six times for Eli Lilly & Co., parent firm, will retire January 31. He is vice-president and a member of the board of directors of Lilly's export subsidiary, Eli Lilly International.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange To Meet January 22 and 31

Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its ninety-sixth annual meeting January 22 at the Downtown Club, Sixth and Chestnut streets, in that city. The meeting will get under way at 1 p. m. and luncheon will be served.

The group's annual banquet will take place the following week—on Thursday evening, January 31, at the Warwick hotel in Philadelphia.

Aromatic Made by Rosen

Karl B. Rosen & Co., New York, last week announced the production of a new natural aromatic, Viridiflor-A. The material, classed as a general floralizer, bears a resemblance to rhodinol ex-geranium oil. It is prepared from a new Australian source oil, melaleuca viridiflor, and is offered for the first time on a continuous commercial basis.

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IN MANUFACTURING POST: Fred A. L. Holloway, named an assistant general manager of manufacturing by Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

Radioactivity in US Foods Being Surveyed by FDA

A continuous survey of the radioactivity of selected foods produced throughout the nation has been started by the Food and Drug Administration.

The objective of the program is to determine the naturally occurring "background radioactivity" in staple foods from different geographic areas, and then to monitor these foods for any changes in radioactivity which might be caused by weapons testing and other applications of atomic energy.

Commissioner George P. Larrick said it should be emphasized that there is no evidence of any significant radioactivity in the food supply. "We want to be prepared scientifically, to protect the public in the event this should ever be necessary," he said.

McKesson Laboratories Picks Three Managers

Executive personnel changes affecting sales operations have been announced by John M. Morson, head of McKesson Laboratories, Bridgeport, Conn.

James J. Fielding, jr., has been appointed merchandising manager of the laboratories to succeed the late Howard V. Phillips. Paul E. Everett has been appointed manager of chain drug store sales. J. W. Thomas, formerly sales manager of the company's Columbia, S. C., division has been appointed manager of associated wholesaler sales.

ADMA to Study Effect Of Taxes on Drug Makers

An extensive study of state tax laws as they affect the drug manufacturing industry has been undertaken by the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

The study is aimed at developing a clear picture of the exact tax situation facing drug manufacturers in every state in which they attempt to do business. The study will cover payroll taxes, income taxes, property taxes and sales taxes and any other taxes levied against manufacturers.

Foster Snell Purchases N. Y. Consulting Firm

Foster D. Snell, Inc., chemical consultants, New York, has bought Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc., another New York consulting firm. The move represents the fourth major expansion for Snell in recent years.

Dr. Stephen S. Voris, president of Seil, Putt & Rusby, will join Snell as director of the new subsidiary. All other employees will also join Snell.

Nopco Forms Lab Unit

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has announced the formation of a new laboratory unit. Operating under Dr. M. J. Kelley, director of Nopco's industrial specialties laboratories, and chief chemist Henry R. Thompson, the new unit will be responsible for an accelerated program of evaluating new chemicals as vinyl stabilizer components.

St. Joseph Lead Appoints

St. Joseph Lead Company, New York, has announced that Herbert J. Due has been appointed assistant manager of zinc oxide sales.

Sulfur in Oil-Treated Form Now Available from Stauffer

An improved type of insoluble sulfur for use in rubber compounding has been developed by Stauffer Chemical Company's research and development department, and will soon be offered to the trade.

The new product will be marketed by the New York company under the "Crystex" trade name but as a specially oil-treated form.

The oil-treated grade of "Crystex" will offer several major advantages to rubber compounders. It will, says Stauffer, have an extraordinarily low dusting level which reduces the fire hazard encountered in the handling of ordinary sulfurs. Moreover, the new product is said to have markedly superior properties in terms of ease of dispersion in rubber formulations.

Stauffer is now installing new facilities at its Monongahela, Pa., "Crystex" plant to manufacture the oil-treated grade of insoluble sulfur.

Alkylation Unit on Coast Is Scheduled by Shell Oil

Shell Oil Company, New York, will add a multi-million dollar alkylation unit to its Anacortes, Wash., refinery. The new unit will make possible the manufacture of about 800,000 barrels a year of 115/145 grade aviation gasoline.

A contract for construction of the unit has been signed with Fluor Corporation, Los Angeles. The facility is expected to be completed in mid 1958.

The unit will use a process in which olefins and isobutane are mixed and reacted in the presence of a catalyst (sulfuric acid) under refrigerated conditions to produce crude alkylate. The reaction product is then processed in fractionating columns to produce 2,400 barrels a day of crude alkylate for blending into aviation fuel.

Warner-Lambert Elects

Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, New York, has elected Stanley S. Lasdon as a director and vice-president. Milton S. Lasdon has been elected a vice-president of Warner-Lambert and designated president of the Nepera Chemical Division at Harriman, N. Y. Both are former officers of Nepera Chemical Company, acquired recently by Warner-Lambert.

Koppers Promotes Two

John H. Redmond and T. H. Bartholomew have been promoted to assistant vice-presidents of the tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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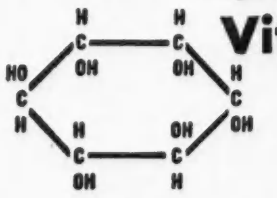

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AGAR—90 bls, Mallet & Co, Kobe
25 cs, Meer Corp, Shimizu
ALOE—77 cs, London
ALUM—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
3-AMINO-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE — 312 dms, American Chemical Paint Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM ALGINATE—2 dms, Austenal Lab, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERSULFATE—50 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
AMYRIS OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Port Au Prince
ANILINE—15 cs, American Dyewood Co, Havre
DYES—30 dms, L & R Organic Products, Liverpool
21 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
26 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
14 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
9 dms, A Hoffmann & Co, Rotterdam
11 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
80 dms, L & G Organic Products Co, Genoa
77 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
ANTIMONY—30 cks, Balex Co, Liverpool
30 cks, Watson Geach, Glasgow
REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
568 cs, Cosmos Shipping Co, Trieste
952 cs, Sibenik
ANTIPYRENE—10 dms, Bremen
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,480 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
16 bgs, Columbia Filters Inc, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—12 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama
20 dms, Freedman & Slater, Yokohama
BARBASCO POWDER—3,000 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
174 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
ROOT—124 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
BARIUM SULFATE, X-RAY—150 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BATU GUM—359 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Surabaia
BEESWAX—66 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Porto Alegre
200 bgs, Ermos International Corp, Porto Allegre
85 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
272 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
70 bgs, Tampico
31 bgs, Havana
50 bgs, Puerto Plata
BELLADONNA LEAVES—2 bls, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
93 bls, Rijeka
BENZOIN GUM—82 pkgs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—8 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
8 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
62 hf cs, Messina
BILE ACID—4 dms, Maltbie Lab, Buenos Aires
21 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
BISMUTH SALICYLATE—2 cs, Conray Products Co, London
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, F L Kraemer, Antwerp
BLEACHING POWDER—381 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Iquitos
106 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Callao
15 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Belem-Para
3 dms, Kline & Co, Iquitos
42 dms, Simab Corp, Iquitos
BONE—895 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
ASH—5 bgs, Avonmouth
CADMIUM YELLOW—2 dms, Alphaduct Wire & Cable Co, Liverpool
CAMPHOR——30 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
20 cs, Oxford Chemical Corp, Keelung
100 cs, F W L Dreckmeier, Keelung
25 cs, H A Gegarty, Hong Kong
OIL—17 dms, Melanol Corp, Keelung
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
SYNTHETIC—112 cs, P H Petry, London
CANDELILLA WAX—1,189 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—650 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, J Grob, Rotterdam
600 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—391 bgs, D C Andrews, London
CARDAMOM—22 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Colombo
7 cs, U A Cordovi, Colombo
SEED—20 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Calcutta
95 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—278 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Fortaleza
167 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
992 bgs, M Arguezo & Co, Fortaleza
479 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
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63 bgs, Brown Bros, Parnahiba
63 bgs, Grace National Bank, Parnahiba
63 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Parnahiba
443 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
CASEIN—500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, La Pallice
1,000 bgs, F A Close & Co, Montevideo
500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
9,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
900 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,800 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—150 dms, Mitchel Beck & Co, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—786 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,831 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—5,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
5,932 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Salvador
OIL—890 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—160 bgs, Bordeaux
CHLORINATED RUBBER—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHOLIC ACID—4 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
CITRUS OIL—6 hf cs, Messina
CLAY—600 bgs, Cement Import Corp, Bremen
CLOVESTEM OIL—15 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Zanzibar
COALTAR—9,429 tons, Koppers Co, Sydney
DYES—33 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
7 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
40 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
13 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—25 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
324 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
750 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
399 tons, Manila
FATTY ACIDS—25 dms, Carter Products Inc, Liverpool
COLOMBO ROOT—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Lourenco Marques
306 bgs, Lourenco Marques
COPAL GUM—36 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
67 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
COPPER OXIDE, RED—19 dms, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—448 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—162 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Recife
332 bls, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
m-CRESOL—56 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Avonmouth
208 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
1,033 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
105 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
CUBE ROOT—155 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Kellogg Seed Co, Kobe
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Yokohama
50 cs, McCullough Seed Co, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—285 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
99 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
DEHYDROCHOLIC ACID—4 kgs, Henley & Co, Buenos Aires
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
DINA ACID—16 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN ACID—5 kgs, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—2,460 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—80 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
FERRIC-AMMONIUM SULFATE—22 dms, Philip Bros Chemical, London
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
8 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—5 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
FUEL OIL—126,175 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
238,336 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
99,878 bbls, American Oil Co, Curacao
97,883 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, San Lorenzo
677,917 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
113,676 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
160,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
FURFURAL—876 tons, E I DuPont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALLNUTS—20 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut
GARNETLAC—228 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—152 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
201 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
22 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
20 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
120 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
20 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Liverpool
8 dms, Jung Forwarding Co, London
GENTIAN ROOT—100 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
GINGER—130 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lagos
GLUE—300 bgs, Avonmouth
STOCK—313 bls, H Remis & Co, Puerto Plato
242 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—270 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
194 dms, L Pasternak & Co, Lagos
FERMENTATION CONCENTRATE—1 dm, Scientific Design Co, Glasgow
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUANIDINE NITRATE—114 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,114 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—1 cs, City Chemical Corp, London
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—219 dms, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—160 kgs, N Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE, RED—795 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
PEPTONATE—10 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
SULFATE—150 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
KAOLIN—240 dms, E Fougera, London
LAUREL LEAVES—450 bls, National City Bank, Piraeus
100 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
156 bls, Louis Furth, Izmir
LAURIC ACID—390 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
LEMON OIL—120 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
410 hf cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cochin
47 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
12 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
12 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
6 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—606 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
LIME OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Polak & Schwarz, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—529 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—2 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
POWDER—19 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bremen
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bremen
KERNELS—694 bgs, Hanover Bank, Casablanca
POWDER—454 bgs, Nestle Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Messina
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—10 cks, American Dyewood Co, Liverpool
MACE—50 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
48 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Singapore
32 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
50 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—544 bgs, Continental Ore Corp, Cochin
2,700 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
179 dms, General Cable Corp, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—920 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
TRISILICATE—50 kgs, London
MANDARIN OIL—25 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
12 qu cs, National City Bank, Messina
6 hf cs, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—3,165 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
EXTRACT—3,464 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MANNA—13 cs, F D Keller & Son, Palermo
MARJORAM LEAVES—200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Arica
MENTHOL—30 cs, Irving Trust Co, Kobe
30 cs, I R Boody, Kobe
MERCURY—300 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
50 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
50 flks, Vera Cruz
METHYLENE BLUE—4 cs, Conray Products Co, London
MINERAL WAX—272 bgs, James E Fox, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
BEET—4,607 tons, Standard Brands, Havre
MONTAN WAX—134 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Hamburg
MUSTARD OIL—3 cs, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
SEED—82 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
NACRE—86 cks, Otto Gerdau, Papeete
NAPHTHALENE—420 bgs, Gallard Schelsinger, Hamburg
820 bgs, Avonmouth
NAPHTHOL—8 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
56 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Genoa
NICKEL FORMATE—500 bgs, Archer Daniels, Midland Co, Bremen
SULFATE—367 bbls, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Kristiansand
NUTMEG—11 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, London
150 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
67 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, London
140 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
125 bls, Shippers Produce Corp, Rotterdam
69 bgs, Rotterdam
OJEFICIN POWDER—2 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—53 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Buenos Aires
210 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenos Aires
52 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Buenos Aires
104 dms, Samos Export Import Co, Buenos Aires
103 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Buenos Aires
52 dms, Unanue & Sons, Buenos Aires
ORANGE OIL—5 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, Vera Cruz
ORRIS ROOT—60 bgs, W Mahneke, Casablanca
OURICURY WAX—392 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
PALMKERNEL OIL—46 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—60 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
56 hf chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
6 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
9 cs, Mombasa
5 cs, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—800 bgs, Rijeka
PEATMOSS—3,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PECTIN—123 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
80 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
200 bgs, Sumitomo Shoji, Belem-Para
420 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
164 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
620 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
910 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
400 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
140 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
420 bgs, Far Easteren Rubber Importers, Singapore
70 bgs, Overseas Trading Inc, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
RED—50 bls, Van Loan & Co, Yokohama
100 bls, Wm M Allison & Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
120 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
WHITE—70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
462 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PEPPERMINT OIL—2 cs, Halford Lewis Co, Kobe
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,123 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
112,009 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
103,926 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
201,528 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
109,512 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
171,004 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
383,765 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
PINENEEDLE OIL—9 dms, Polarome International Corp, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—15 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
40 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
CONCENTRATED—1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—220 cs, Colloids Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—335 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
333 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
333 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
333 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
18 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Spartan Trading Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
333 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
950 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—17 dms, Mutchler Chemical Co, Antwerp
50 dms, Leslie Kleyman Corp, Rotterdam
PYRENE—12 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—50 bls, Fairfield Chemical Division, Puna
144 bls, P H Petry, Puna
PYRIDINE—26 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
27 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
27 bbls, Fallek Products Co, Gdynia
PYRUVIC ACID—11 cs, Schering Corp, Genoa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,077 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,084 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
3,860 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
108 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
POWDER—100 bgs, Glasgow
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RAFAELITE—131 dms, C A Redden, London
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—39 bdls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Bremen
134 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
ROSE HIPS—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
RYANIA—85 tons, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, A G Dunn, Rijeka
200 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Rijeka
2,100 bls, Rijeka
OIL—1 dm, P H Petry, London
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—60 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Vera Cruz
SEAWEED EXTRACT—20 cks, National City Bank, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—1,000 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Bangkok
1,250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
1,750 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
1,300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
SENNA CONCENTRATE—7 cs, London
SESAME OIL—139 dms, Welch Holme & Clark Co, Copenhagen
SEED—49 bgs, Marichal Agosto, Havana
HULLED—100 bgs Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
330 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan Del Sur
100 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan Del Sur
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, San Juan Del Sur
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
SILICA GEL—1 dm, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
SILICON CARBIDE—36 bgs, J W Higman & Co, Gothenburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—20 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
55 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
p-AMINOSALICYLATE—10 dms, Byco Ltd, Kobe
BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
CARBONATE—2 cs, Conray Products Co, London
CYANIDE—517 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
LAURYL SULFATE—100 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
MONOGLUTAMATE—300 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 2,400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULFANILAMIDE—36 dms, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
44 dms, Lang & Marshall, Liverpool
1 cs, Conray Products Co, London
SUMAC EXTRACT—40 cks, Glasgow

TALC—1,602 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
1,600 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
TANKAGE—360 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio Grande
TAPIOCA—1,102 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
FLOUR—3,500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
600 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—160 cks, Byco Ltd, Palermo
300 cks, Philip Bros Chemicals, Palermo
TERPINE HYRATE—6 cks, Rotterdam
THYMOL—3 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
TONKA BEANS—3 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—76 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
9 dms, Ayerst Lab, Liverpool
350 cms, Miny Corp, Venice
350 dms, Miny Corp, Genoa
TUNG OIL—315 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
319 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE — 50 dms, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Papeete
25 cs, J H Schroder, Papeete
10 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Papeete
25 cs, Damman & Co, Papeete
19 cs, Papeete
CLOVES—9,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VETIVER OIL—4 dms, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN [illegible]—100 dms, Byco Ltd, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—1,130 bls, M S Kattenhorn Co, East London
EXTRACT—[illegible] bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
554 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
1,200 bgs, Mombasa
WHITING—1,787 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
25 dms, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL ALCOHOLS—20 cs, Traders Service Corp, Liverpool
GREASE—31 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
157 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Liverpool

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100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
WAX—38 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
11 cs, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
YERBA MATTE—100 cs, J Victori Co, Buenos Aires
ZINC SULFATE—20 bgs, Vera Cruz
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
ZIRCONIUM CARBONATE—42 bbls, Magnesium Elektron Inc, Liverpool
HYDROXIDE—22 bbls, Magnesium Elektron Inc, Liverpool
OXIDE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

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ASCORBIC ACID—8 dms, Air Express International, Yokohama
BONEMEAL—3,305 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Alexandria
COPRA—4,845 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
8,960 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
4,480 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
6,720 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
LOCUST BEAN GUM—500 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Chili Products Corp, Marseille
100 bgs, Sopac Transport Co, Marseille
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, Cal Compack Foods, Inc, Kobe
100 bgs, Consolidated Food Corp, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,975 bbls, Union Oil Co, Vancouver
41,058 tons, Union Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
91,628 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Vancouver
134,964 bbls, The Texas Co, Pointe a Pierre
SEEDLAC—278 bgs, East Asiatic Co Inc, Bangkok
200 bgs, Henry W Peabody Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3337 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
160 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BEEF EXTRACT—58 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Montevideo
BONEMEAL—1,081 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
672 tons, Kind & Knox Co, Calcutta
CAMPHOR—20 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Bremen
CARAWAY SEED—75 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
560 bgs, Melbourne
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
400 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
COPPER CYANIDE—20 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—350 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
FERROUS SULFATE—40 dms, Physicians Drug Supply Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FLUORSPAR—2,670 tons, Cagliari
3,352 tons, Tampico
GYPSUM—540 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
11,649 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
IRON POWDER—50 dms, Easton Powder Co, London
LAURIC ACID—20 dms, I R Boody, Copenhagen
LICORICE ROOT—4,099 bls, Mac Andrews & Forbes, Iskenderun
OSSEIN—1,300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
235 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,300 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Jacksonville
POPPY SEED—20 bgs, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—108 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—330 bgs, Phila Seed Co, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—4,243 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Brisbane
26,700 bgs, Brisbane
7,000 bgs, Sydney
SODIUM CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—584 bgs, H Dixon & Sons, Kobe
UREA—1,600 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA EANS—44 cs, Zink & Trieste, Antalaha
WATTLE BARK—747 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
ZINC OXIDE—2,400 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London
ZIRCON SAND—7,627 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—134 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Middlesbrough
CHLORIDE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
120 bgs, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Liverpool
BEEF EXTRACT—10 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—1,383 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, D M Hicks, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE DIBASIC—1,102 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Lagendorf Bakeries, Rotterdam
CASEIN—100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,150 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—126 bls, Rotterdam
COPPER OXIDE—224 dms, Glasgow
COPRA—200 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
89 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
179 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
35 tons, Manila
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GELATIN—68 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
LAUREL LEAVES—122 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hamburg
NAPHTHOL—295 dms, Industrial Suppliers Co, Hong Kong
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
100 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
200 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
850 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—40 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Acapulco
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—52,724 tons, Tide Water Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
133,271 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
154,678 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE — 40 dms, P W Bellingall, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Juan Del Sur
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
125 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SODIUM BICARBONATE—797 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
TANNIC ACID—5 dms, P W Bellingall, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,524 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
1,172 bgs, Brown Bros, Bangkok
100 cs, Harper Robinson & Co, Hong Kong
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—120 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—1,932 bgs, London

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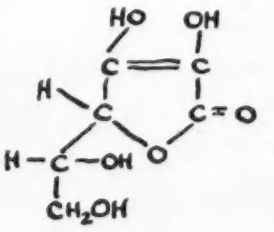

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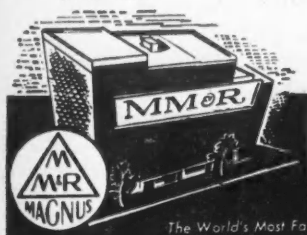

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Clove, lime, rose and sandalwood oils advanced last week in a market that remained, on the whole, quiet and untouched by exaggerated movement. Clove bud oil, a firming factor in the market for some months, climbed 40c. to a $3.25 per pound listing. Bulgarian rose showed the most pronounced advance with a $27 per pound rise to a $70 listing. The movement reflects the current political upheaval in that section of Europe. No immediate relief is anticipated and thus the position might even be expected to strengthen itself before any reversals are brought about. Bulgarian rose follows in the path marked recently by Hungarian blue chamomile oil which advanced only a few weeks previous to a $225 listing on spot.

Lime oil, which, except for a short period of depression two weeks ago, has led the citrus oils in firmness over the past months, last week further advanced its position with a 25c. price rise to a $5 per pound. Dealers attribute the move to rising costs though they contend that demand has kept abreast of cost. Sandalwood oil also moved forward. This too has been an exceptionally firm and steady mover over the past months. The current listing, $15.50 per pound is $1.50 higher than previously quoted. The current situation in lemongrass oil is on the soft side. Dealers said that in the face of the highly irregular trend in prices over the past months, trade factors do not regard the late dip in prices as an indication of any definite trend over a long term period. Other oils including nutmeg, ginger, coriander and celery are reportedly featured by a generally strong tone. Mint oils remained without too much color though the rather poor supply of high test peppermint oil on the market is said to be likely to result in a gradually firming price.

Though the market did not show an unusual amount of activity last year, Pierre J. Coutin, president of the Essential Oil Association noted recently, business was healthy for the trade. Oils generally are at a higher level than a year ago, he said. The seed and spice oils have shown strength; bergamont and lavender are firm, while sassafras and the safrol products are down. The freeze of the orange trees in Grasse, Mr. Coutin noted, affected oil of neroli, and the difficulties resulting from the blockage of the Suez Canal, which might have led to shortages, was of short duration. He also noted that the market and the media for essential oils and their end products have shifted greatly in the last years and dealers must change their ways of thinking in order to cope with the new picture.

In seeds and spices, the movement was considered inconsequential, though heavy interest continued in certain areas. Nutmeg and mace, for example, in spite of reported buyer resistance, continued to move strongly at high price levels. Cloves appeared to fluctuate slightly, offering possible suggestions of future easement for the presently strong clove oils.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, clove, 40c per lb.
Lime, 25c. per lb.
Rose, Bulgarian, $27 per lb.
Sandalwood, $1.50 per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
145.21	142.30	138.25	135.36

For Current Prices See Page **9**

Essential Oils

Chamomile—Hungarian blue chamomile continued very tight on spot last week, dealers here reported, with little if any material available and the price standing at $225 per pound. The listing is a heavy rise over the previous price. The position is attributed to the current political situation in the source country. There had been little enough material in stock when the situation in Hungary arose and evidently quantities of that have been withdrawn by dealers in anticipation of further advances.

Chenopodium—while a reasonably good quantity of oil was carried over from last year's crop, it will not be large enough to offset the small crop just completed. Actually the carryover plus this year's crop is about seventy-five percent of the total amount of oil that normally is produced, it was noted.

Clove—Further increases were reported in this market last week by dealers on spot. The current listing is $3.25 or 40c. per pound higher than the previous quote. The listing has been progressively firming for the past months. However, the current price leap is a stronger one than had on the whole been anticipated. Some dealers suggest that the current influx of raw material may effect the present market condition.

Citronella—This material continued last week to fluctuate due to the uncertainty of the shipping situation. The position is somewhat akin to that of lemongrass oil, though there is not the heavy supply behind citronella. Production of this material, particularly in Formosan (Java-type) citronella, has been on the decline since 1951. A number of factors have contributed to the production decline, primary of which was the fear of over production and market flooding. This fear was born out by the oversupply during some of the years immediately past. According to reports, this years production, estimated at 1,200,000 kilograms, will be the lowest in some time. Yet, prices were wallowing somewhat until the Suez situation arose and even then, they never really stiffened to any great extent. The future of the market, particularly in view of the control on production being exerted at source, appears to be a positive one. However, as to just when the market will begin to show strength remains a moot matter.

Lemongrass—Currently the situation in this material appears on the soft side, dealers here reported last week. In the face of the highly irregular trend in prices over a period of many months, trade factors do not regard the late dip in prices as an indication of any definite trend over a long term period. It is acknowledged that heavy supplies at Indian source, with proper shipping conditions, might offer a relatively steady soft tone. However, shipping conditions are at present and will probably remain in an undefined position. As long as this non-stable element remains in the market, there is no real hope for a definitive picture.

Lime—In spite of signs during the week previous that this material was declining, some dealers last week advanced the price of lime oil to a $5.00 per pound level. This is 25c. per pound higher than the previous quote. The contention is that climbing costs brought the price upward, and the dealers also argue that demand has kept juxtaposition with the rising costs. This has been true to a great degree, for the citrus oils alone of most essential oils during the past year withstood the many rigors of the day and remained virtually throughout on a firm and generally rising plane. Lime oil appeared throughout in the forefront of the movement. Following the holiday seasonal upsurge, however, a lull showed on spot.

Nutmeg—This material, despite periods of buyer resistance, continues at a very firm and good level in the market, dealers on spot reported last week. The position is derived from extensive crop and planta-

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended Dec. 28

Aniseed, 200 bags.
Black Pepper (6 lots), 860 bags.
Cassia (55 lots), 5,906 bales.
Celery Seed (2 lots), 127 bags.
Chillies, 50 bags.
Cocoa Beans, 385 bags.
Cloves, 19 bags.
Coriander Seed, 43 bags.
Fennel Seed (2 lots), 160 bags.
Ginger, 130 bags.
Mace (2 lots), 37 cases.
Mustard Seed, 300 bags.
Nutmegs (10 lots), 690 bags.
Sage Leaves, 82 bales.
Poppy Seed, 357 bags.
Sesame Seed, 500 bags.

Essential Oils

tion damage at both West and East Indian source areas. In some instances, it was noted at the time, early last year, replacement will not be possible for as long as three and four years. Thus, the reason for the present high and rising prices in this material is due to lack of material on spot and at source and fears on the part of dealers for replacement material. This later fear is well founded, of course and though a holding action in some instances has been attempted in this market in order to force a level-off, the market will in all probability continue to move ahead.

Peppermint—This material continued to float in a position of relative ease on spot last week, dealers here reported. Though the overall market return, according to a recent government report, was higher than that of the year previous, the price of the material has declined. The advance in the annual figure was reached due to heavy production in both this and spearmint. There is little variation expected, though weakness in some of the source material made for cheap pricing on spot. However, top quality material, as the result of this, continued to be offered at good prices. The expectation is that the price level will even off, though what may follow will not be known until the surplus of available material is assimilated by the market.

Rose—Bulgarian oil climbed to a new high last week on the heels of a tight supply situation that developed out of the current political situation in that section of Europe. The new listing, $70 per ounce, is $27 higher than the previous quote. The material follows in the path made recently by Hungarian blue chamomile oil which climbed to a $225 per pound spot level only a few weeks ago. Of course, the materials in this position are dependent upon the supply situation and all future movement will be related to how much the supply condition eases.

Sandalwood—Further advances were reported in this market last week, dealers here reported. The current inside listing of $15.50 per pound is $1.50 higher than the previous quote. Dealers attribute the movement to late advices from the primary market that noted the sharply higher prices that have been paid for sandalwood chips at the last auction early in December. The price of sandalwood oil has been edging upward for some time and with this most recent report, the consensus is that the firm position will continue for well into the second quarter.

Aromatic Chemicals

Material in this category showed little direction or movement last week, producers reported. Prices remained unchanged with little inclination to express either firmness or tendencies. The trend continues to be that of a reflection of the source market. With the Easter seasonal market only a short period off, some help is anticipated. However, no real activity is expected until the spring.

Demand for aromatic chemicals is running into a fair volume, one source noted last week. Underlying conditions are generally regarded as firm with a broadening base in sales being anticipated as the new year gets under way. It is too early, it was said, to get a clear picture of total sales in the toiletries trade for 1956 since a good portion of the year's turnover took place in the final months. However, the picture in beverages has become steady through the year as contrasted with the previous picture of nearly purely seasonal sales. Consumption of oils and specialties reportedly could well push the year's total oil sales over the previous twelve-month period. Moreover, the increasing popularity of the aerosol container in many lines should likewise place a major part in making last year a better year than 1955, it was pointed out.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—All grades were said to remain steady although demand was admittedly light. Dealers claimed that future deliveries were harder to buy than spots even at the same listing.

Cloves—The market has faltered, dealers noted last week, though shipment levels showed no signs of slowing down. It appeared that it would take a little time for consumption to absorb the odds and ends available on spot.

Ginger—Cochin shipments are said to be gradually coming out of India. Prices, however, rule at the low point for the present crop. All other grades stand above India's level.

Anise—This material has shown some slight decline in price over the past weeks, it was noted, though the position has on the whole remained stable. The present listing of 24½c. per pound for Mexican, Spanish and Syrian grades is ½c. less than quotes of a month ago.

Paprika—Arrivals of Spanish grades are moving directly into consumption. Shipment levels remain strong and one dealer claimed difficulty in placing large orders. Yugoslavian shipments were said to be slow in coming out. Some declarations of Rumanian and Bulgarian reportedly are expected this month.

Pepper—Prices hardened immediately after the turn of the year, one dealer on spot contended. In the short trading week, fractions were added to the general level on every interest of importance. Basically, it appears that the Indian market had reached a level below which it would not move. On top of this, rumors of Russian buying were accompanied by fewer cable offerings. This evidence of stability, it was argued rekindled confidence here. Steadily consuming demand has absorbed arrivals that were pressing on the dock and holders of store goods were satisfied to sit back and await further developments.

White pepper prices firmed slightly be remained well below shipment levels, it was noted. Currently demand has been slack but a further improvement in black could sponsor renewed interest in white.

The first shipment of Hontakas and Santakas were reported as afloat. The total quantity committed with Japan has not been large as the price level there has been so inflexible. The prospects are that a large reserve will not be built in New York.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers contend that some strength lies in this market. This is based on the statement that half of the new Bourbon crop has already been committed for April/May shipment. As a result, it is said, curers in Madagascar are reluctant to quote any further material. It is further claimed that free stocks in the hands of American dealers and manufacturers are low. The Mexican market has been advancing in sympathy with that of Bourbon. The new crop of green beans is now harvested with production reportedly lower than original estimates.

President Again Asks Participation in OTC

President Eisenhower last week renewed his recommendation to congress that legislation be passed authorizing the participation of the United States in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The recommendation was contained in the President's State of the Union message in which he also called on business and labor to avoid unnecessary wage and price increases to avert inflation.

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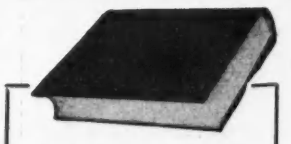

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Coatings Materials

In a move to better the competitive position of tricresyl phosphate a major producer last week implemented a price reduction of 2 cents per pound, moving the tankcar price from 34½ cents to 32½ cents. Other producers said that they would match the reduction, but by week's end, not everyone had made the new price effective. Trading in coatings materials last week moved in adherence to the usual seasonal pattern, as sales gradually improved over the holiday lull. Toward the end of the week trading in lead and zinc pigments began to move quite actively, showing promise of reaching a fairly heavy volume later in the month.

Except for three specialty pigments, all January 1 price advances in organic colors have been firmly maintained. Most of these colors advanced about seven percent on January 1 to offset cost increases in basic raw materials. Also advanced on January 1 were chrome colors, acetylene black, nickel oxide and iron blues. Effective January 3, the following materials were reduced in price, thereby nullifying advances implemented a few days earlier:—reduced red naphthol, 10c. per pound; transparent yellow lake T concentrate, 5c. per pound, and benzidine yellow T, 5c. per pound. As these pigments are not included in OPD's price pages, the changes do not affect the coatings price index.

Sales of DOP and DIOP continued to move in good volume last week, although sales of the former were generally being consummated at a price ½c. below the official quotation. The easy price reflects the expanding and therefore highly competitive nature of the market. Other plasticizers, particularly diethyl and dimethyl phthalate showed a steadier undertone. The sales volume of plasticizers during the next quarter will probably hinge closely on the plans of automobile makers. The production level that these makers will try for has not been decided yet, but no one expects a repetition of last year's depressed first quarter.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for November, 1956, with figures for October, 1956, and November, 1955, reported for comparison:—

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
November, 1956	122,893	29,621	152,514
October, 1956	129,548	30,972	160,520
November, 1955	116,196	30,797	146,993
Shipments			
November, 1956	95,063	25,444	120,507
October, 1956	139,569	36,807	176,376
November, 1955	124,729	37,924	162,653
Stocks			
November, 1956	256,522	83,374	339,896
October, 1956	228,692	79,197	307,889
November, 1955	123,107	95,003	218,110
Exports			
November, 1956	*	*	*
October, 1956	25,295	18,930	44,225
November, 1955	22,173	15,952	38,125

* Not available.

Lead Pigments—Trading in lead oxides was still seasonably quiet. Toward the end of the week sales were beginning to move more actively, showing promise of reaching a fairly heavy volume by the middle of the month. Producers noted that this is the customary seasonal pattern. Still reflecting the steady position of pig lead, prices of the oxides were quotably unchanged.

Organic Colors—Except for the three specialty materials mentioned below, all January 1 price advances have been firmly maintained. Most of the colors advanced about 7 percent on January 1 to offset cost increases in basic raw materials, notably a sizable advance in the price of chemical intermediates. Many coaltar dyes were comparably effected, increasing in price approximately 17 percent.

The policy among producers of organic colors has been to revise quotations at the start of the year and then hold the line. Unless genuine inflation develops in the economy, consumers can look forward to a continuance of this pattern during 1957.

Red Naphthol—The price of reduced red naphthol was decreased 10c. per pound, effective January 3, thereby nullifying a recent advance. Also reduced were transparent yellow lake T concentrate and benzidine yellow T. Each of these was reduced 5c. per pound. As these pigments are not included in OPD's price pages, the changes do not affect the coatings price index.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Casein, imp., Arg., ½c. per lb.
Tricresyl phosphate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
100.79	100.79	100.29	100.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

Zinc Pigments—Prices continued to hold steady at long established levels. Business volume was substantially unchanged from the slow holiday pace, but developments toward the end of the week gave promise of a good sales month ahead. Both the French and American varieties of this pigment were in ample supply.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—DOP and DIOP were moving in good volume, but the price structure was shaky. Sales of the former plasticizer generally were being consummated at prices ½c. below the official quotation. This was said to be true of major producers as well as marginal makers. In fact, it was expected that the pattern of last October would be repeated, when official price listings were revised downwards to correspond to actual prices. This chronic price easiness reflects an expanding highly competitive market into which new customers and new producers are constantly moving, the latter sometimes increasing faster than the former. Quotations of diethyl, dimethyl and other phthalates showed a stronger undertone than octyl plasticizers. But these materials were also in an intensely competitive market.

Business volume during the first quarter will depend to a great extent on what level of production the automobile trade has in mind. Authoritative sources estimate that 1957 production of automobiles will be about equal to last year's. Output is expected though to be spread out more evenly through the year, without the depressed first quarter experienced last season.

Tricresyl Phosphate—In order to improve the competitive position of this plasticizer, a major manufacturer last week implemented a price reduction of 2c. per pound, moving the tankcar price from 34½c. to 32½c. per pound. Other producers in the field said they would match the revision, although by week's end not everyone had made the new price effective. Since early last year TCP has been in an unfavorable position in competing with other plasticizers, particularly phthalates, which sell at a range of 27½c. to 30c. per pound in tankcars. Observers expect to see TCP regain this lost ground through the reduced price differential.

Fillers and Inerts

Gypsum—Since last Summer, when home building began to decline, the leading gypsum mills have worked at about 80 percent of capacity. Three makers reported recently that a further cutback in production would be made because of the slack market. With demand lagging, quotations have been shaky, though unchanged. A steadier undertone should result from the cutback in output.

Miscellaneous

Aluminum Resinate—With the start of the year the price of this material was steady and unchanged at 33c. per pound, a level established November, 1955. During the holiday season resinates were reported to be moving surprisingly well, showing only a moderate decline from the pre-holiday level. Supplies have been in good balance with consuming needs.

Casein—Imported Argentine casein declined ½c. per pound last week to 22½c. to 22¾c. per pound, for late January and early February delivery. An informed observer here attributed the decline to buyer's resistance. On the basis of quotations during the past two or three years, the present quotation can be regarded as "nor-

mal" but price resistance will develop whenever there is a reasonable prospect of lower quotations. The belief that there is such a prospect right now is probably based on the fact that Argentine supplies are a bit on the long side. An informed estimate places these supplies at 7,500 tons.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during November with October's figures shown for comparison.

	Nov.	Oct.
Production		
Hide, glue, total	4,584	5,184
Low grade	1,908	2,354
Medium grade	1,446	1,464
High grade	893	1,101
Extra high grade	337	265
Bone, glue, total	6,140	4,899
Green	4,783	3,984
Extracted	1,357	915
Glue, total	10,724	10,083
Shipments		
Hide, glue, total	5,620	5,411
Low grade	2,268	1,979
Medium grade	1,433	1,646
High grade	1,315	1,128
Extra high grade	604	658
Bone, glue, total	4,906	4,959
Green	3,652	4,137
Extracted	1,254	822
Glue, total	10,526	10,370
Stocks		
Hide, glue, total	20,515	21,551
Low grade	6,520	6,880
Medium grade	6,100	6,087
High grade	5,407	5,829
Extra high grade	2,488	2,755
Bone, glue, total	8,963	7,729
Green	7,492	6,361
Extracted	1,471	1,368
Glue, total	29,478	29,280

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Effective today, a dealer here is reducing prices of Manila C and Manila DBB ¾c. per pound to 35½c. to 39c. per pound, and 26c. to 29c. per pound, respectively. Other copal materials will continue to sell at current listings. A check with dealers revealed that the major factors have accumulated stocks sufficient to last quite a while in the event that the dock strike should continue after expiration of the cooling off period.

A fifteen percent increase in freight rates on shipments from the Far East will be put into effect sometime during the month of February. In response to this, gum prices will probably be moved up ¼c. to ½c. per pound.

Dammar Gum—Quotations of East India black nubs and chips have been increased, effective today, ½c. per pound, to 11½c. to 13c. per pound. Another change put into effect today is a ¾c. per pound reduction in Singapore No. 3 dust, making the price 16c. to 18c. per pound. Dealers reported last week that all three types of Batavia dammar are currently out of stock. The supply position of other dammars is unchanged from previously.

Shellac—Orange grades have been selling at a moderate but steady pace, dealers reported. Superfine recently declined 1c. per pound, reflecting weakness at the source rather than local market conditions. Current quotations are 47c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 45c. per pound for No. 2 and 43c. per pound for superfine. Bleached grades in 2,500 pound lots are 54c. per pound for bonedry and 64c. per pound for refined. Fractional advances are expected to follow in the wake of a 15 percent increase in freight rates scheduled for February.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 4	Mon. Jan. 7	Tues. Jan. 8	Wed. Jan. 9	Thur. Jan 10
Drums—					
F	...	...	...	$8.16	...
K	...	...	$8.15	8.18	...
WG	$8.57§	$8.51	...	8.51	...
WW	9.00	...	...	8.84	$8.84
Bags—					
N	...	8.45	...	8.47	...
WG	8.60	...	...	...	...
WW	...	8.90	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended January 4)—M or better, $7.84§; K or better, $8.01§

Sales, USDA: 657* 492* 80* 240* 160*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.70; N, $9.60; B through M, $9.35

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.588§	...	.585	.585	...
Sales	12,000¶	...	8,000¶	4,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 67c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Phillips Grants Brazil Firm Use of Polyethylene Method

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has licensed Industrias Quimicas Electro Cloro, S. A., Brazilian subsidiary of Solvay & Cie, to use in Brazil the new Phillips-developed catalytic process for making rigid polyethylene.

The agreement grants Industrias Quimicas Electro Cloro exclusive use in Brazil of Phillips patents and technical knowledge for producing this new family of plastics.

The parent company, Solvay & Cie with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, had previously been granted exclusive rights to use this process in Italy.

Solvay Process Names Two

Appointments of John B. Green and John A. Hanson, jr., as assistant comptrollers of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, have been announced. The new additions to the comptroller's staff are a result of Solvay's expansion at Syracuse, N. Y., and other locations as well as the company's recent entrance into new fields of chemical production.

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*TITANOX *is a registered trademark for the full line of titanium pigments sold by Titanium Pigment Corporation.* 4202

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Export business in crude cottonseed oil was active while domestic demand was light and confined to prompt delivery. Prices remained firm. Soybean oil was off fractionally. Corn oil was stronger and sold fractionally higher, while peanut continued unsettled due to increased production. Sales took place at lower levels. Export demand stiffened, tallow and greases and all grades were slightly higher. Buying interest slackened both for domestic and export at the advance. Crude coconut oil was easy and lower. Copra also declined slightly. Lard was irregular, but closed unchanged and steady.

Interest in industrial oils lagged. Linseed oil was quiet and price schedule was shadable. Tung oil continued inactive and offered freely at the recent reduction. Trading in oiticica oil was spotty, with sales reported at prevailing quotations. Brazilian castor oil was moved in light volume at fractionally lower levels. Export interest in crude menhaden was moderate, but low bids were turned down. Refined fish oil was in fair request for prompt delivery. Small lots were firmly held, while tankcars could have been shaded. Olive oil demand on spot was slow, but limited stocks were closely held. The trade awaited offers for shipment from Spain which were expected to be announced by the government later in the month.

Consumers continued to limit purchases of vegetable waxes to actual needs. While business in carnauba grades was still light, stocks on spot were maintained at unchanged quotations, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil. Offers of crude beeswax from primary sources continued scare and in the absence of trading quotations remained entirely nominal. Candelilla was in limited supply on spot and firmly held. Offers for replacement were scarce and shipments of recent purchases have been delayed two and three weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Oil, castor, No. 1 Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c per lb.
Peanut meal, $5.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 13, 1956
119.30	121.02	119.16	104.90

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market remained steady. Trading was spotty. Domestic grades were maintained at former levels. No. 1 Brazillian was available at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with trading thereat.

Coconut—Crude was slightly lower and quoted at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 12¾c., New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was stronger and sold up to 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was higher at 18.66c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Firm tone featured the futures market last week. Quotations advanced fractionally, with September delivery reaching new highs for the season. Crude was firmer as a result of active export business. This was a contributing factor in the firmness of futures. Trading in futures was quite active with commission houses and trade interests on both sides. January tenders were increased to 48 contracts and stopped. Refined salad was maintained at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 11, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Jan.	19	16.90	16.85	16.82@16.91
Mar.	383	17.00	16.60	16.95S
May	771	17.03	16.62	16.95S
July	478	16.99	16.58	16.95S
Sept.	77	16.77	16.26	16.70S
Oct.	72	16.21	15.95	16.21S
Dec.	38	16.05	15.60	15.96@16.06

Total sales and switches, 1,838 contracts.

Trading in crude was active for export account. Sales were reported at 5,000 metric tons to northern Europe. Crude was firm, with sales at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, southeast, Valley and Lubbock and 14¾c., Waco.

Linseed — Trading was reported light and at concessions. Raw oil was offered at 13.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, with recent sales at 13c. on firm bids. Withdrawals of oil against contracts continued active.

Flaxseed—Stocks on farms January 1 totaled 21,976,000 bushels, compared with 16,796,000, January last year and January 1 average of 12,000,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Dullness persisted in cash flaxseed market, offerings scarce and crushers unwilling to raise bids. Contributing to featureless trading was the fact that flaxseed crushing has been sharply curtailed, many plants shut down or operating with soybeans. Crushers were willing to take all offerings at current levels but indications were that producers held to substantially higher price ideas. Bids on flaxseed at Minneapolis held at $3.40 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, although a car or two traded at 2c. to 3c. over.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	345,600	948,500	61,200
Since Sept. 1	13,780,000	14,261,100	1,336,000

Oiticica—Buying interest was confined to actual needs. Tankcars were unchanged at 15¾c. to 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers from Brazil were limited and firmly held.

Olive—Business was reported light and spotty. Limited stocks on spot were steady. Spanish oil was maintained at $3.50 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid and Argentine oil at $3.20 to $3.30, same basis. Offers of Spanish oil for shipment were still non-existent, with reports that offers might be resumed within the next month. Tunisian oil for prompt shipment was lower and quoted at $73 to $74 per 100 kilos, c.&f. New York.

Palm—Stocks on spot were firmly held at 15¾c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Demand was reported light. Tankcars were quoted at 13½c. per pound, New York, for March delivery.

Peanut—Increased offers weakened this market and crude was sold at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast and 17c. asked February. Refined oil was also lower at 21c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Refined was maintained at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Buying interest was reported slow.

Soybean—Export interest was more active. Bolivia purchased about 3 million pounds of refined soybean oil and Spain was expected to take from 22,000 to 25,000 metric tons during the next week. Crude oil closed slightly lower. Business was spotty. Sales were reported at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, January shipment; 14¼c. asked, February and sales at 13⅞c., March. Refined salad was offered at 17.54c. per pound, tankcars, New York, January shipment.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 11, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	3	13.85	13.76	13.82@13.86
May	8	13.60	13.46	13.60
July	12	13.46	13.36	13.40@13.47
Sept.	9	12.93	12.87	12.90S

Total sales, 72 contracts.

Soybeans on farms January 1 totaled 168,949,000 bushels against 116,602,000

Oils Fats and Waxes

January 1 last year and January 1 10-year average of 79,019,000 bushels.

Tung—Buying interest was slow. Market was steady and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 23c. to 23¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drum ranged from 24½c. to 25c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Domestic was named at 23c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—The purchase price of domestic castor beans by crushers has been raised to 8½c. per pound, cleaned basis delivered Los Angeles and 8¾c. per pound, delivered, Bayonne, N. J.

Shipments from Brazil were more or less nominal at $180 to $185 per ton, f.o.b. ports.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Beans	Oil
	——Pounds——	
Last week	1,639,800	1,780,000
Previous week	508,200	1,650,000
Corresponding week, 1956	3,767,400	3,622,000
Total this year	2,148,000	3,430,000
Corresponding period, 1955	5,357,850	4,026,000

Copra—Market was easier and off $2.50 per ton. Prompt shipment was quoted at $157.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was firmer under improved demand. Trading was reported moderate at slightly higher levels. Choice white ranged from 8⅜c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow grease at 7c. to 7⅛c., same basis.

Lard—Market was irregular and closed higher. Cash lard was quoted at 15.55c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was reported spotty. Offerings were light. Market was nominal around 19½c. per pound, drums, prompt delivery, with bids at ½c. less. Oleo stearine was steady at 14c. to 14½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Tallow—Improved trading for export strengthening this market. Sales were reported at an increase of ¼c. per pound for both domestic and export delivery. Bleachable fancy was sold at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, and 8⅛c. tankwagons; prime was nominal at 7⅞c., special 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7c., same basis. Guananteed fancy ranged from 9⅜c. to 9½c., drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 11, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
Jan.	3	8.45	8.25	8.25N

Total sales, 3 contracts.

Fatty Acids

Steady tone featured the market for fatty acids. Consuming inquiry improved for prompt delivery. Withdrawals against recent orders moved in good volume. Prices of animal acids remained steady. Vegetable grades also were well held at former levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market has changed little during the last few weeks. Most mills are sold ahead. Meal 41 percent was quoted at $58 per ton, sacked Memphis; $58 Valley area; $62, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina mills, January shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market quiet but steady. Stocks scarce for nearby delivery.

Minneapolis.—Meal was in tight supply for nearby position due to sharply curtailed flaxseed crushing operations. Demand from trade was not aggressive however, interest in forward bookings at a stalemate. Quotations held at an unchanged level, extracted linseed meal quoted at $52.50 to $53 a ton for January shipment; $52 for February, March and expeller 32 percent protein, $60.50 for January forward. Shipping directions continued at an active pace.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	13,200,000	20,700,000
Since Sept. 1	277,800,000	321,121,000

Peanut Meal—The government last week sold peanuts to produce about 3,000 tons of meal in the Alabama-Georgia area. Exporters bought small tonnages. The government was expected to continue to sell peanuts until stocks are exhausted. Old process, 45 percent figured down to $52.50 per ton, sacked, Georgia-Alabama mills, January-February shipment and solvent at $50, same basis.

Soybean Meal—Trading has been excellent for January-February shipment. Prices were firm. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $47 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Decatur, January-February shipment; $48, April-September, same basis and $51 per ton, Mississippi Valley points, January-February shipment.

Waxes

Consumer interest was still light. Trading was spotty and confined to nearby requirements. Market remained steady for all grades. Carnauba was maintained at former levels, with a noticeable reduction in selling pressure on spot due to the firmness of replacements from Brazil. No. 3 Ceara crude was held at 66c. to 68c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 2c. higher. Yellow also was strong. No. 1 Ceara yellow was unchanged at $1.43 to $1.45 per pound and No. 1 Parnahyba, 3c. more. Stocks of candelilla, crude beeswax and Japan wax continued firm and in limited supply here and for shipment from primary sources.

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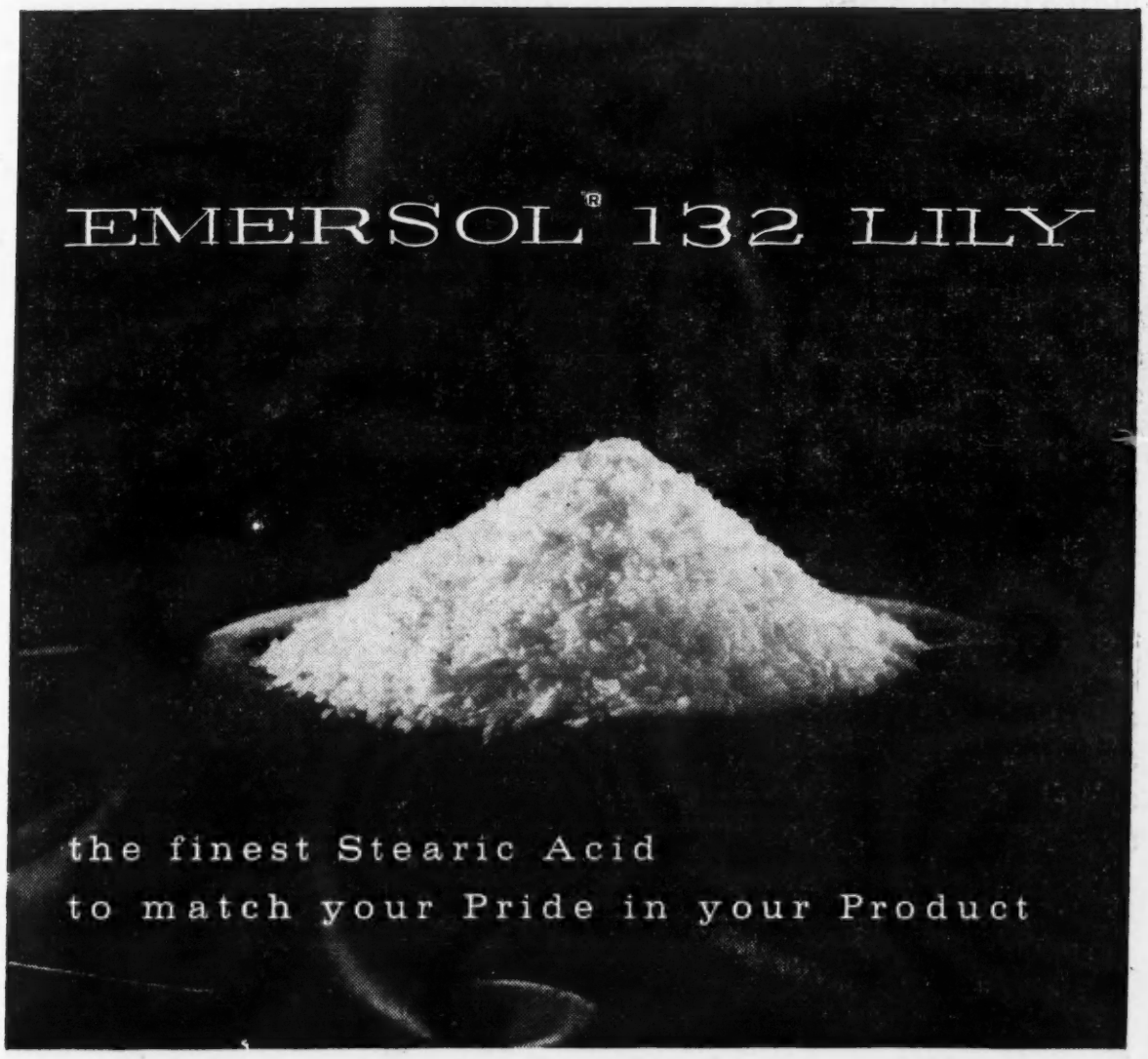

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Shawinigan Resins Realigns Marketing Dep't Functions

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., has realigned various staff functions in the firm's marketing department. The changes raise three functions to departmental status, according to A. W. Dunning, director of marketing.

Effective immediately, W. K. Wilson, manager of technical service; J. A. Cooper newly-appointed manager of product development, and D. H. Fraser, manager of Market research, will report directly to the director of marketing.

At the same time, Mr. Dunning announced that all assistant district sales managers who have been acting managers during the establishment and early development of their territories now will assume the full title and responsibilities of district managers.

Carbide Appoints Assistant To Research Vice-President

Dr. L. W. Newton has been appointed assistant to the research vice-president by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Dr. Newton joined Union Carbide in 1941 in the research department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, at South Charleston, W. Va. His work since then has been in the fields of organic acids, plasticizers, and nitrogenous substances. He was made a group leader in the department in 1951 and appointed assistant superintendent of research in 1954. He had been engaged principally in administrative duties at Carbide's research center in South Charleston until his current promotion.

Mantrose Shifts Offices, Manufacturing Operations

M. A. Rosen, president of Mantrose Corporation, has announced the move of his company's general offices to 1 Hanson place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the transfer of its manufacturing operations to the plant of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Attleboro Manufacturing Corporation, Attleboro, Mass.

Acquisition of the Attleboro property a year ago was followed immediately by the affiliation with Mantrose of Dings & Schuster, Inc. The twin moves have brought larger production and broadened sales activity of Mantrose standard lines and have opened the way to more intensive research, it was pointed out.

Potassium Silicate

—Continued from page 5

quoted at $5.45 per hundred pounds, tankcars, f.o.b. works; $5.80 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, same basis, and $6.55 to $6.95 per hundred pounds, smaller lots, same basis, as to quantity.

Forty degree potassium silicate lists at $6.10 per hundred pounds, tankcars, f.o.b. works; $6.45 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, same basis, and $7.20 to $7.60 per hundred pounds, smaller lots, same basis, as to quantity.

Cowles potassium silicate No. 28 is recommended by the company as an adhesive and binder for welding rod coatings, for special cements, and for other coatings.

Potassium silicate No. 40 is recommended for welding rod coatings, as well as for certain detergent uses such as a builder for potash soaps, and for rapid sudsing soaps and detergents in liquid form.

Other ratios and concentrations, including lump or ground glass, will be available on request from the Skaneateles Falls plant. Shipments are made in tankcars, tank trucks, returnable and non-returnable steel drums.

Trimethyl Aluminum

—Continued from page 5

ide ($(CH_3)_2AlCl$). This, too, may find use as a catalyst or chemical intermediate, USI said.

These products are being prepared on a pilot-plant scale at Laurel, Md., the site of USI's subsidiary, Metalectro Corporation.

A sodium-based process is used for synthesis of the trimethyl aluminum. The same basic process can be used to produce other aluminum alkyls. Cost estimates, based on pilot operations, indicate that the trimethyl can be produced in commercial quantities for $2 to $5 per pound, although the price in pilot quantities is considerably higher, according to USI.

Pacific Agro Established, Top Officers Are Named

The newly-formed Pacific Agro Company has begun business in Seattle, Wash., with a line of products for Pacific northwest farmers and gardeners.

President of the new concern is R. W. Cool of Tonasket, Wash., where he heads Agro Minerals, Inc., manufacturers of gypsum and epsom salts.

Robert H. Allard, formerly with Wilbur-Ellis Company, is vice-president and general manager, and has direct charge of the farm chemical division.

Lee Fryer, previously with Chas. H. Lilly Company, is vice-president and manager of the plant foods division.

Harshaw Elects Executives, Announces V.P.'s Retirement

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has elected William A. Harshaw, 2d, vice-president in charge of research, and Leslie N. Smith, vice-president of the scientific division.

William A. Lawson, vice-president in charge of merchandising, has retired from Harshaw, but will continue as a director. Mr. Lawson has been a vice-president since 1940.

Ohio-Apex Joins

—Continued from page 5

nard H. Jacobson, FMC vice-president and president of the Ohio-Apex Division, has become chairman of the FMC organic chemicals policy committee.

Ohio-Apex commenced operations in 1929 at Nitro, W. Va. In 1935 it developed the first non-yellowing plasticizer for nitrocellulose lacquers, dibutoxyethyl phthalate ("Kronisol" plasticizer). DOP (dioctyl phthalate), one of the major vinyl resin plasticizers, was commercially developed at Ohio-Apex in 1938 and made solely at Nitro till 1942.

In 1956 a plant to produce "Dapon" resin (a dry powder prepolymer of diallyl phthalate) was put on stream.

In addition to plasticizers, Ohio-Apex has pioneered in developing processes for making various specialty chemicals, including high-purity anhydrous aluminum chloride.

Mr. Winnicki stressed that one of the primary aims of the new division is to produce and market organic chemicals and plastics developed through the activities of the central research laboratory of FMC's chemical divisions at Princeton, N. J.

Formaldehyde Plant

—Continued from page 3

company's other plastics manufacturing facilities will remain in Mexico City.

Celanese Mexicana which was started as a one-plant venture in 1946 to produce cellulose acetate filament yarn, today has five major manufacturing plants. The company now produces acetate filament yarn and staple fiber, viscose filament yarn and staple fiber, rayon tire cord and fabric, cellophane, acetate plastic sheet and film, polyethylene sheet, film and tubing, polyvinyl acetate emulsions, purified cellulose made from Mexican cotton linters and fabricated polyester resin products.

A new facility for the manufacture of nylon yarn was recently brought into operation at Ocotlan, State of Jalisco.

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Data Offered

An engineering and handling guide for caustic soda has been published as Technical Service Bulletin No. 102 by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. The guide contains three sections: Engineering and handling, charts, tables on caustic soda solutions, and safety.

The **quarternary ammonium salts** made by the chemical division of Armour & Co. are described in a newly-published booklet called "Arquads," which is the Armour trade name for its quarternaries. Copies of the illustrated booklet may be obtained by writing Armour & Co., Chemical Division, 1355 West 31st street, Chicago 9.

Bleaching of inedible fats with **chlorine dioxide** is discussed in a new twelve-page illustrated booklet issued by the industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. The booklet describes methods of purifying tallow and other inedible fats and protecting them against deterioration, chlorine dioxide bleaching of tallow by the dry gas and wet methods, and a procedure and apparatus for determining the effectiveness of chlorine dioxide as a bleach.

A pamphlet entitled **"Flavors for Pharmaceutical Formulations"** is being mailed to all manufacturers of drug and pharmaceutical preparations in the United States and Canada by Polak's Frutal Works, Middletown, N. Y.

A completely revised twenty-four page brochure on emulsifiable **A-C polyethylene** is available from Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York 6. The new edition, which was required by the increasing interest in emulsifiable **A-C polyethylene**, contains data on many types of emulsions and emulsifiers. Typical formulations for floor polishes and automobile cleaner-polishes are also listed. While the information will be of particular interest to the polish industry, the basic data will also find application in the textile and paper industries.

The Wet Ground Mica Association has issued a supplement to Technical Bulletin No. 28, **"Studies on the Influence of Wet Ground Mica on the Adhesion Characteristics of Latex Paint,"** which describes the difference between the adherence of latex paint to steel panels treated with O.D. enamel and those having a coat of lacquer. Generally, the smoother, wider profile of the lacquer surface was more like the surface of the glass plate than that of the O.D. film which produced deeper and more extensive anchorage for the latex films, the bulletin points out. Technical bulletins based on the research program are available from the Wet Ground Mica Association, Inc., 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

Scientific Glass Apparatus Company, Bloomfield, N. J., has announced the availability of a new edition of its publication, **"What's New for the Laboratory."** The twenty-four page booklet contains more than thirty-five new items in company stock, which are illustrated and described. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing directly to the company.

EQUIPONOMICS

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5—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
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1—Robinson 48"x7'6" long, 304 S.S. jacketed Powder, 90 cu. ft.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S. Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

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1—Devine 5'x10' steel jacketed Ball Mill.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven, NEW.

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5—500 gal. 316 S.S. closed, jacketed Tanks.
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2—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers 304 S.S.
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1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
2—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tanks.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
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1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara #95-36 Pressure Filter, 92 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#3 Sweetland Filters 304 S.S., 12-25" dia. leaves. 75 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

10—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x84", 40"x84".
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron, 304 S.S. Sifter, 40"x84" single deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
1—Stokes #21J, 304 S.S. Granulating Mixer, NEW.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, L4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
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1—300 gal. T304 St. St. Tank, ¼".

1—170 gal. T316 St. St. Tank ¼" & ½", ASME 15# Pr.

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2—Hills-McCanna K3M-2F Two Feed Metering Pumps, 3" x 3" and 5" x 3".

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1—Mikro Pulverizer #3TH.

7—7 bbl. Dough Mixers.

4—5 bbl. Dough Mixers.

11—100 gal. Beater Mixers, Jacketed.

7—50 gal. Beater Mixers, Jacketed.

1—50 gal. Baker Perkins Double Shaft Beater Mixer, 5 HP.

1—30 gal. Hottman double shaft ribbon mixer with high speed knives, 25 HP.

1—Two Roll Saw Tooth Crusher, 8" x 18" long.

2—Spencer Turbo Compressors 350 cfm @ 32 oz. with carburetors.

4—R. C. Pos. Blowers 10"x15" and 8"x21".

Dextran and Alcohol Equipment from Syrup and Sugar plant

2—Horiz. Oval Stainless Steel Closed Tanks, 2000 gal. & 2500 gal.

1—350 gal. Vertical Stainless Jacketed Tank with Agitator.

3—500 gal. Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed and Agitated "Super-Mixer" Tanks.

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8'6"x35' Rotary Dryer.
7'0"x30' Rotary Dryer.
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243D Stokes Oscill. Granulator.
6'x48" Hardinge Pebble Mill.
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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 14-S-8.
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

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Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks

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Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5' Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32" 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
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Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
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2—Stokes Model "R" Tablet Machines, variable speed drive w/3 H.P. motors.
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1—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary Tablet Machine.
2—Devine #28 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
2—#12 Sweetland Filters, 36 monel leaves on 4" centers.
1—Steel jack. agitated Kettle 800 gals.
1—Steel jack. Kettle 1000 gals.
3—Day & Ross 15-50 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractors.
1—Inconel Heat Exchanger 195 sq. ft.
1—Day 5 x 12 Lab. Roller Mill.
1—Allbright Nell 4' x 9' Double Drum Dryer.
2—Patterson 4' x 5' and 5' x 6' Pebble Mills.
5—Rotex Screens 20" x 48" to 40" x 84".
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer 30" x 18' w/flights.

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2—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 3' x 15', complete ASME code constructed.

2—National Research Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 8 shelves.

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1—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 3' x 6' rubber covered.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33S17.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Model 207-10, Model 310-16, Model 502-20.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 5'x50'.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 7½' x 60'.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12', ASME.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90".

1—Niagara Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 45-30 (New).

3—Stainless Steel Vertical Tanks, 3300 gallons each.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 4500 gallons.

1—Steel Pressure Tank, 17,000 gallons, 80# pressure, ASME code.

1—Monel Jacketed Reactor, with agitator, 200 gallons.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactors, 150 gallons, with agitators.

1—Leader Type 347 Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 2000 gallons.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, with agitator and drive, Series P, 50 gallons.

6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactors, 335 gallons each, with agitator.

5—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Vacuum Receiver, 10 to 100 gallons (New).

1—Pfaudler Series EL, 300 gallon Jacketed Reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft.

2—Ames 500 HP Steam Generators, 125 PSI.

4—Vulcan Stainless Steel Condensers, 41, 85, 95 and 200 sq. ft.

2—L.O. Koven Steel Jacketed 1000 gallon Reactors with turbine type agitators and drive.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

2—L.O. Koven Steel Jacketed Kettles, 750 and 850 gallons.

4—Patterson Steel Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gallons.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 42" x 30' with 20 trays (New).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24" x 30', with 20 trays (New).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 18" x 25' with 17 trays (New).

1—AT&M Type 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifugal, complete with 18" perforated basket.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert, 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal, Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9",
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28",
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia, 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
2—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Ball & Jewell size 2½ Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
1—150 gal. Steam Jacketed Closed Tank 200# A.S.M.E.
1—Carver Laboratory Press.

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2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—#5057 Raymond High Side Roller Mill.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack Mixer, 75 gal.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.

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1—Stokes Model R tablet press.
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★ Groen S. S. 80 gal Model RA Agitated Kettle ★
★ Groen S. S. 60 gal Model RA Agitated Kettle ★
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★ Raymond 6 Roller High Side Mill, Complete ★
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★ Link-Belt size 207-10 Rote-Louvre Dryer ★
★ Link-Belt 24" x 48" Vibrating Screen ★
★ 330' Belt Conveyor, 18" neoprene belt ★
★ 330' Belt Conveyor, 24" neoprene belt ★
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★ Model 2 DH-2W Micro Pulverizer, with motor ★
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★ Struthers-Wells 316 S S Evaporator, 375 sq ft ★
★ Lightnin ⅓ HP port. Mixer, Model D-2 exp. prf. ★
★ Williams 24" Hammermills, 60 HP motors, (3) ★
★ Ribbon Mixer, 500# cap, with 10 HP motor ★
★ Sturtevant type G Sledge Mill, with 20 HP mtr ★
★ Swenson-Walker Crystallizers, 20' long (7) ★
★ Link-Belt Elevators, 65' high, 18" x 8" buckets ★
★ Link-Belt Elevator, 85' high, 8" x 12" buckets ★
★ 4' x 30' type 316 Stainless Rotary Dryer ★
★ Anderson Twin Motor Super-Duo Expellers (2) ★
★ World Duplex Straightline Labeler, Model 135 ★
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Reply Box No. 226, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., describing in detail education and research experience in resin field.

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BOX NO. 228
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
30 Church Street, New York 7, N.Y.

Paint Industry Dip Is Noticed in the UK

—Continued from page 7

31, 1956, profit margins were lower generally by about 14 percent and are expected to become slightly narrower in 1957.

Linseed oil is said to have advanced in price by 50 percent since December, 1955, and factory and administration costs have also risen materially. In the annual report for the year ended March 31, 1956, one company chairman put the increase in the weighted costs index of the raw materials used in the paint industry at about 10 percent, with the advance becoming accentuated in the second half of the year. Increases in other expenses were described as "substantial," according to the BDSA report.

1956 Index Figure Up

The Board of Trade index of paint production (1948 = 100) rose 9 points in 1955 to a level of 122. In both 1955 and 1954 the index reached its peak in the second quarter of the year. The index figure for the second quarter of 1956 is 138, the highest since the base year and eleven points more than in the second quarter of 1955.

The latest sales figures published are those in the 1951 census of production, which show that sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers in that year amounted to about £95 million, quantitatively about 82 million gallons. On the basis of the rise in the production index, sales in the second quarter of 1956 have probably reached £118.1 million.

Home demand for paint has fallen over the past few months due to restricted credit policies recently established by the government and is expected to contract further as the "credit squeeze" affects more industries. The motor industry particularly is taking less paint and building work is said to be moving forward less rapidly, the BDSA report said.

Imports Up

Imports of dry pigments and extenders, amounted to over £1.5 million in 1955, and imports of all other pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials, to over £0.5 million. This was slightly higher in both instances than receipts in 1954.

In the first nine months of 1956, imports of dry pigments and extenders, fell about 10.9 percent to a little over £997,000, when compared with the similar period of the year before. On the other hand, imports of all other pigments, paints, varnishes, and related materials increased about 26 percent to around £489,000.

The UK paint industry was among the first of that country's major trades, to establish overseas subsidiaries and associates. Nearly 200 of the 700 or so firms engaged in paint production are exporters, while several of the larger companies have subsidiaries abroad. This is now proving a valuable offset to reduced profit margins at home, although competition in overseas companies may increase during the current year.

Following an increase of 19.1 percent in value in 1955, exports of paints advanced further in the first nine months of 1956 by 12.6 percent of £17.4 million. About 53 percent of this gain was due to increased exports of paints and painters' enamels, ready-mixed, and about 41 percent to increased exports of dry pigments and extenders. Smaller items showing comparatively large increases were putty and paste fillers and laundry blue.

Heart Institute Grants Funds for Drug Testing

A grant of $575,000 to evaluate the effectiveness of drugs in treating heart disease was made last week to Dr. Alan E. Treloar, director of research of the American Hospital Association, by the National Heart Institute.

Surgeon General Burney said that a large scale clinical study such as this is needed to evaluate as rapidly as possible new forms of treatment developed in the heart field. Many new drugs for high blood pressure, for example, offer great promise for control of this condition, which affects some 4.5 million persons, he said. The American Hospital Association study will provide a testing program for these drugs and others as they are developed on a scale not heretofore possible.

Customs Extends Deadline For Comment on Tariff Cut

Bureau of Customs has granted interested persons another sixty days in which to submit comments on particular imported articles which should or should not appear on the preliminary list of commodities whose valuations for tariff purposes might be reduced by 5 percent or more under the new rule using export value exclusively in determining tariff duties.

The bureau said that the extension has been granted in consideration of the difficulties being encountered by interested parties in securing required information for presentation within the original sixty-day period prescribed.

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and at the same time proposed other actions, including the following:

• An investigation of the "continuing price increases in the non-agricultural segments of the economy."

• A thorough study of the government's policy concerning the acquisition and use of patents on inventions made as a result of government-financed research and development work.

• A number of changes in the antitrust laws, including a pre-merger notification law, exemption of damages recovered in antitrust suits from taxation, to make the cease and desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission automatically final in sixty days.

• An investigation to determine the extent and competitive effects on small business of the present state of interlocking boards of directors among corporations.

Ethylene Diamine

—*Continued from page 4*

sistance to cotton fabrics and make them more serviceable and more easily ironed. Ethylene urea produced from ethylene diamine is reacted with formaldehyde to yield 1,3-dimethylolimidazolidone-2 — the cross-linking agent that gives wrinkle resistance to cotton.

Fungicides for the control of apple scab and cherry leaf spot are made from ethylene diamine and stearic acid. Other useful fungicides, such as ethylene dithiocarbamate salts, also require ethylene diamine and carbon disulfide.

New and important products are made possible with ethylene diamine. For example, ethylene diamine is an intermediate for polyamide resins that are useful in heat sealing applications for packaging and in making the new "gel" or thixotropic paints. Sequestering agents—used in textile, agricultural, and ore dressing applications—are based on salts of ethylene diamine tetracetic acid.

National Lead

—*Continued from page 5*

rosion-resistant applications in tank linings, valves and tubing of the chemical industry, in powder form for absorbing gases in vacuum tubes and for hastening the combustion of flash powders and explosives. A specialized form of the metal is used in atomic energy reactors, where its corrosion resistance and lack of neutron absorption make it valuable.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: November

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of November. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
Refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	1,039,000	10,717,000	[2]29,643,000
Coconut oil, crude	34,510,000	47,123,000	[2]59,516,000
Refined	31,081,000	27,982,000	15,917,000
Cod and coliver oil[3]	135,000	N.A.	1,692,000
Corn oil, crude	23,529,000	21,900,000	15,669,000
Refined	20,429,000	21,357,000	6,909,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	229,605,000	169,019,000	173,802,000
Refined	159,780,000	127,954,000	227,164,000
Menhaden[3]	6,073,000		
Sardine (pilchard and herring)[3]	886,000	5,822,000	80,280,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	790,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[4]247,000,000	[5]66,383,000	103,484,000
Linseed oil, raw	66,563,000	40,884,000	111,301,000
Refined	20,811,000	19,420,000	31,464,000
Marine mammal oil[3]	.....	5,474,000	[2]33,645,000
Oiticica oil	.....	785,000	5,082,000
Olive oil, edible	368,000	436,000	3,592,000
Inedible	.....	[1]	20,000
Sulfur foots	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Palm oil, crude	.....	3,787,000	18,699,000
Refined	[1]	620,000	874,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[1]	1,018,000
Refined	[1]	[1]	[1] .....
Peanut oil, crude[6]	2,301,000	6,084,000	6,729,000
Refined	5,798,000	3,836,000	8,692,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Refined	.....	257,000	1,286,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Refined	.....	44,000	108,000
Soybean oil, crude	248,820,000	268,927,000	125,466,000
Refined	244,824,000	237,131,000	83,974,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	21,315,000	17,764,000	12,109,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	239,443,000	131,692,000	337,568,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	89,733,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	14,529,000	12,434,000	9,628,000
Tung oil	4,888,000	3,580,000	15,549,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	1,329,000	6,914,000	17,695,000
Refined	4,920,000	5,108,000	7,365,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	20,571,000	11,974,000	46,146,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[7]	1,574,000	N.A.	3,115,000
Deodorized oil[8]	81,695,000	12,837,000	13,205,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut babassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[7]	4,352,000	N.A.	7,033,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[9]	N.A.	945,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	9,628,000	N.A.	4,058,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	10,032,000	N.A.	16,739,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,112,000	N.A.	5,087,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	8,561,000	N.A.	6,850,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	9,655,000	N.A.	14,205,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	6,002,000	N.A.	9,938,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[10]	20,312,000	23,180,000	16,835,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[10]	22,656,000	16,103,000	50,618,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[7]	5,772,000	N.A.	3,859,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	3,383,000	1,548,000	960,000
Inedible	2,736,000	3,486,000	3,362,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	44,253,000	38,909,000	20,820,000
Soybean	108,290,000	100,773,000	34,745,000
Other	6,014,000	4,851,000	2,584,000
Inedible	770,000	1,422,000	2,331,000
Margarine[7]	[11]132,545,000	N.A.	25,292,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	6,639,000	1,628,000	2,540,000
Shortening[7]	179,909,000	N.A.	105,477,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[7]	1,044,000	N.A.	727,000
Vegetable oil, winter	13,681,000	16,612,000	12,179,000
Tall oil, crude	42,462,000	43,668,000	75,972,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	12,037,000	9,211,000	15,397,000
Winterized oil	58,613,000	34,101,000	33,414,000

N. A. Not Available.

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 165,000,000 pounds in November.

[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[6] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[7] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[8] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[9] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[10] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[11] The total for November, 1956, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 122,604,000 pounds, bulk pat or chips, 1,759,000 pounds; and bulk, other, 8,237,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Plastics Vigorous New Zealand Industry

—*Continued from page 7*

$355,614 for plastic sheeting, casein, and other materials.

Total output of plastics products was valued at $7,379,838. There are no available data on the quantity of plastics materials used in 1955.

With the exception of casein, practically all plastics materials are imported. One manufacturer produces molding powders from phenol and other imported materials for its own use. Two firms manufacture buttons from their extruded casein rods. This output is captive and not available to other manufacturers.

In 1954, imports of thermosetting molding powders amounted to 1,393,280 pounds and other molding powders to 2,271,168 pounds. Imports of plastics sheets amounted to 1,734,096 pounds. The chief supplier of plastics materials to New Zealand is the United Kingdom; small imports come from the United States.

Forty-two manufacturers are known to be engaged in the production of plastic goods. Products include a considerable range of items, some of the more important of which are: Kitchen and table ware, toilet requisites, radio cabinets and components, garden hose, cold-water pipe, bottle caps, electrical switches, plugs, and other electrical components, and plastic-coated wires and cables. Auckland, the Hutt Valley, and Christchurch are the centers of the plastics industry.

Molding Powder Exempt From Licensing

Plastics molding powders are exempt from import licensing from all sources of supply. Other plastics materials, resins, and fiberglass may be imported without license from sterling sources; dollar licenses are granted where it appears that some advantage would accrue to the manufacturer from such purchases.

In general, most plastic products which are also manufactured in New Zealand are subject to import licensing, and licenses are not usually granted in such cases in order to protect domestic industry.

The tariff on thermoplastic and other resins is 3 percent; this rate applies to most other materials, although in some cases there is British preference accorded.

Polymers (N.Z.) P.T.Y. Ltd., the New Zealand affiliates of Polymer Corporation PTY, Ltd., Homebush, New South Wales, are building a factory at Otahuhu near Auckland, expected to commence operation in late 1956, which will produce a wide range of synthetic resins for surface coatings and the plastics industry.

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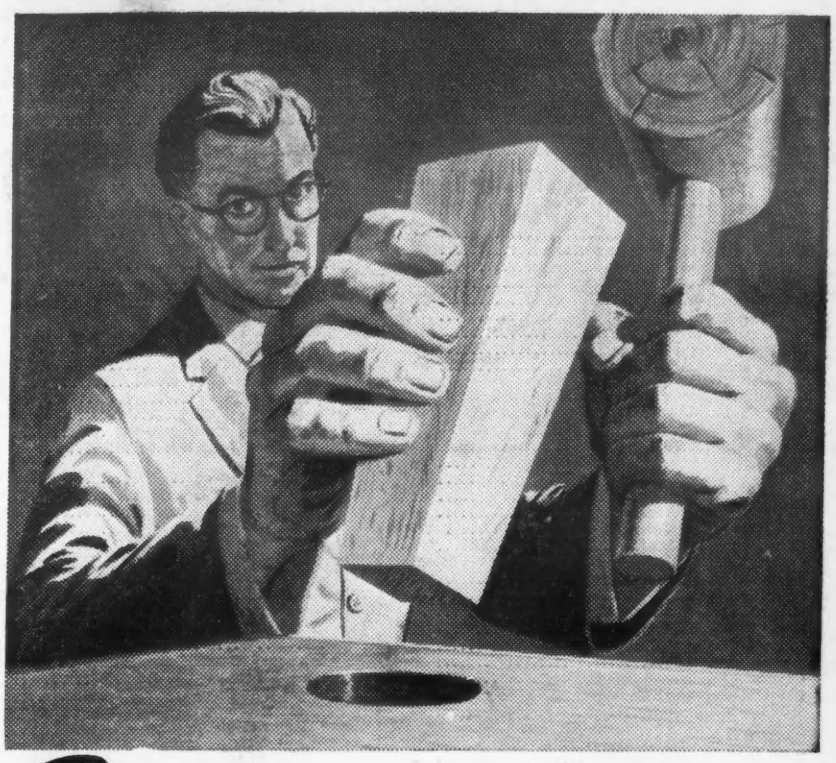

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